

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

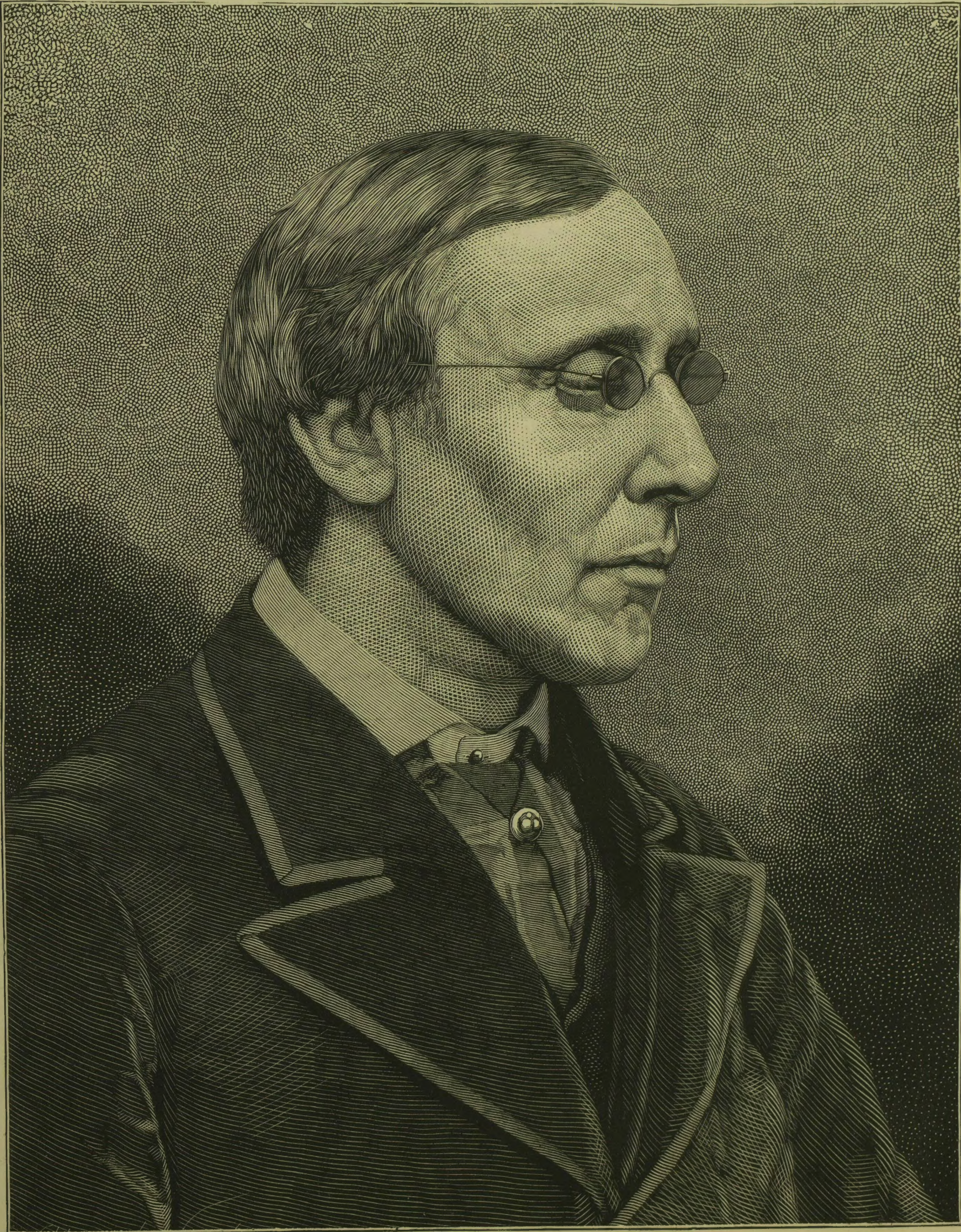


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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL, PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P.—SEE PAGE 470.



We are not sorry for the brief interval of quiet which has followed upon the gale of public enthusiasm in which the mind of the country was made known during the recent General Election as to the spirit in which it is willed that Government should be carried on. It is true that it shortens the very limited time which will be at the disposal of the new Parliament during its first Session. But it gives a fair and much needed opportunity for reflection. It invites a deliberate review of the past, and in connection with it, a cool prevision of the future. One may be thankful to routine and to Constitutional formalities for thus interposing a short season of tranquillity and inaction between what has been and what is to be. There is a pause of which advantage may be taken.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Somewhat meagre were the reports published in the daily papers of the proceedings at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund, which, under the presidency of Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., took place at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the Fifth. I had just finished my "Echoes" when it was time to dress for dinner. It was close upon eleven p.m. ere the speechmaking was over; and those facts should serve as a partial apology for several errors of omission and commission which may have been noticed in last week's column, of which I was unable to see a complete proof. Editors, sub-editors, printers' readers, and compositors, had all kindly done their very best to decipher my manuscript; but there were some words in it which they nor the "blind clerk" at the Post Office, had he been called in, could have understood.

The most accomplished painter of the age was not supported by nearly so many of his brother Academicians and Associates as I should have liked to see present. I have but the slightest personal acquaintance with any of *ces messieurs*:—they are too good for "the likes of me;" but I think that I know Mr. G. D. Leslie, Mr. Sant, and Mr. Briton Rivière by sight; and theirs were the only Academic faces that I recognised at the banquet. Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., who is one of the most elegant and facile of after-dinner speakers, was the guest, I was told, on the evening in question, of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House; else he would, doubtless, have been present at Willis's Rooms to respond to the toast of "The Interests of Art," fluently and humorously proposed by Mr. Tom Taylor.

But were you quite right, Mr. T. T., in asserting that the Fine Arts had no special Muse assigned to them, and were fain to be content with the general patronage of the Graces? Did not Urania preside over Geometry; and did not Venus, when she assumed the cognomen of Urania, take Beauty under her protection? Finally, is not Geometry the basis—the immutable basis—of all Fine Art, whether in architecture, sculpture, landscape, or figure-drawing? Art without a mathematical foundation is a body without a skeleton, and must fall. It is true that not many of our modern painters trouble themselves any more about the science of geometry than they do about that of anatomy.

The matter of Mr. Millais' speech in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," was in all respects admirable. In it humour alternated with pathos; and in many passages he rose to true eloquence. He has a rich resonant voice, too, a fine presence, and nearly every attribute of a first-rate public speaker. But he was throughout hampered by the fact not only of having learned his speech by heart, but of having brought the manuscript of his speech with him. That was a mistake. Learn your speeches by heart as much as you like, if you do not possess the gift of extempore speech; but never bring your written speech with you; unless, indeed, you cut it up into small square pieces which you can hold in your hand as though they were a pack of cards, dealing—that is to say, reading—them out, phrase by phrase, with the peroration as the final trump. But beware of that parlous manuscript. To consult it is confusion. Burn your ships; break down your bridges; forget that the parlous manuscript ever existed; look your enemy—I mean your audience—straight in the face; and, my word for it, you will come out "straight."

Good news from Parnassus. Mr. Algernon C. Swinburne has come straight down from the resting-place of Deucalion's ark, and has arrived in Corinth—I mean at Messrs. Chatto and Windus's, in Piccadilly—with a volume of beautiful poems called "Songs of the Spring-tides," containing "Thalassius," "On the Cliffs," "Cymodoce," and "The Birthday Ode to Victor Hugo." I am hesitating as to whether I shall read the book, or send it forthwith to be bound in "Grollier" style by Zaehnsdorf. In the last case it will be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever on my small library shelves; but I shall not be able to touch it, for fear of spoiling the binding, and the text, to boot. I may hint that in reading a book of poems—being utterly destitute of poetic insight or appreciation—I am accustomed to make spiteful and derisive marginal notes in pencil as I read. On second thoughts, I will send for another copy—have one bound, and spitefully annotate the other.

Why don't you take a trip to the United States, Algernon C. Swinburne, Esq.? You would find yourself amazingly popular—as popular as Mr. Edwin Arnold, whose poem "The Light of Asia" I found admired and quoted from the Bay of New York to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Niagara to the Pacific. I read "The Light of Asia" at Chicago. It interested, but it failed to edify me. I am not a Buddhist; and the gist of Mr. Arnold's elegant verse seems to be that there is no creed so beautiful or so pure as Buddhism. Is not the interesting King Thebaw a disciple of Buddha?

Can any kind reader with a good anthological memory tell where I can find some very pathetic lines written by Lord Palmerston—not the Premier, but his father—on the death of his wife? They begin with expressions of anguish on being compelled to bring his beloved consort to the hot wells of Bristol or Clifton. I have searched Mr. Belley's "Poet's Corner," Southgate's "Many Thoughts of Many Minds," and the "Elegant Extracts" in vain. It is not for myself that I am asking the question, but for "a person of honour" whom I am very anxious to serve.

I am very sorry that Mr. Frederick Greenwood's long and honourable connection with the *Pall Mall Gazette* should have ceased. Literature lost a brilliantly promising professor—do you remember that charming "Essay without an End" in one of the early numbers of the *Cornhill*?—when Mr. Greenwood gave up for politics that which was meant for mankind. But that his love for letters had not waned amidst the dulling and

deadening influences of party strife was manifested by the staff of scholarly and cultured writers whom he so carefully selected and so sedulously kept around him. But, at the same time, I am unfeignedly glad to see the *Pall Mall* once more a Liberal newspaper. It never should have been anything else. But for that well-known episode in "Pendennis" it would never have borne the name which it bears; and its virtual albeit unconscious Founder was a thoroughgoing and consistent Liberal. If you doubt that assertion, read the "Book of Snobs" and the "Four Georges."

Besides, did not Mr. Thackeray once stand in the Liberal interest for Oxford; and was he not defeated? Of course he was defeated. Did not Dr. William Howard Russell, a capital speaker, a practical politician, and a shrewd man of the world, once stand in the Conservative interest for Chelsea? Of course he was defeated. The British public will tolerate a great deal; but there is one piece of impertinence which they will not stand, and that is the audacity of a mere man of letters presuming to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. I dare say that there are highly respectable persons who are quite shocked to find that Mr. Arthur Arnold and Mr. Passmore Edwards have at last become M.P.s. Humbly apologising for mentioning myself in conjunction with the illustrious personages just named, I may timidly and shamefacedly whisper that I came home from California, without drawing rein, so to speak, with the inconceivably impudent intent of standing for a Sussex borough. What insensate hardihood! what blind fatuity, you will say.

I did not stand; for I was a month too late; and before I had been a week at home the General Election was over. But I mean to try my luck again, someday, somewhere. What claim have I, it may be asked, a wretched scribbler in a newspaper, to dare to enter the British Senate. I do not brew beer. I do not distil gin. I do not boil soap. I am not a banker. I am not the younger son of a lord. Well; I am past fifty years of age; I have been writing on public affairs nearly every day of my life for thirty years; I have seen a good deal of the world, and I can put two and two together, and say Bo! to a goose—whether the goose be in Opposition or on the Treasury Bench. I shall try again, some day. My ambition, did I ever succeed in entering St. Stephen's, would be of a very limited kind. There are only three measures that I want to advocate with my tongue as well as with my pen—the Extension of the Suffrage to Women, the Abolition of the Imprisonment of Poor Debtors, and the thorough and radical reform of the Royal Academy of Arts. Having seen these measures well under way, I would gracefully accept the Chiltern Hundreds.

The *Times* "Obituary" for this week contains two entries of very melancholy and painful interest to me. First, I note the name of Mr. James Hamilton Fyfe, barrister-at-law, sometime assistant editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and subsequently of the *Saturday Review*. When I last met Mr Fyfe—I think that was at the dinner given to Archibald Forbes by his colleagues—he seemed in the best of health and spirits; but I went abroad after that and lost sight of him; and I was shocked to learn from a brief paragraph in the *World* on Tuesday that Mr. Fyfe's last days were mentally overclouded, and that his death was a merciful release from the direst suffering.

The Honourable George Brown, Senator in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, a Privy Councillor, at one time Prime Minister (before the Federation) of the Two Provinces, and chief proprietor of the *Toronto Globe*, is also dead. I had the honour to know and to receive many kindnesses from Mr. George Brown in old Canadian days—days when General Sir Garnet Wolseley was a Major holding a staff appointment at Montreal, when Sir George Cartier was alive, when Sir John A. Macdonald was yet untitled. Mr. Brown was one of the worthiest, most intelligent, and most "solid" men I ever met with. His end was very sad. He was only sixty-two, a hale and vigorous elderly gentleman; when about six weeks ago a workman, who thought himself aggrieved, shot him in the leg with a pistol, and the wound caused his death. Mr. George Brown was not the first Canadian Minister who fell by the hands of an assassin. My lamented friend Thomas D'Arcy Magee, Minister of Agriculture if I remember aright, was foully murdered.

I went on Tuesday to the annual dinner of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. I was in duty bound to support my good friends the printers; for what should I, and my brethren of the press, be without their help? The Lord Mayor, supported by the Sheriffs, took the chair, and made a thoroughly business-like and practical speech, pointing out in what direction, and by what means, the resources of this admirable charity might be developed, and its administration amended. I hope that the excellent advice tendered by Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott to the governing body of the Corporation will be laid to heart.

The Alexandra Palace, at Muswell-hill, opens under entirely new management for the Whitsun Holidays. A glance at the programme fills me with amazement at the variety of the entertainments promised, which appear to comprise lions, tigers, elephants, Japanese villages, "Favourite Groves," with Johnsonian Reminiscences, trotting-tracks, rowing-lakes, camel-leopards, Roman chariot-races, dromedaries, cricketing, zebras, concerts, illuminations, fireworks, and alligators. I am not quite sure about the alligators, but I should not be surprised if a few performing crocodiles were "thrown in." The new management announce their intention to effect a thorough reform in the refreshment system, and to provide abundant and succulent "restauration" for their patrons at very cheap rates. *Nous verrons.* G. A. S.

The Council of the Society of Arts have decided to summon a public conference for the 24th inst. to consider the question of supplying London with pure water.

## PARLIAMENT.

The monotony of taking the oath of allegiance has been relieved in both Houses. Yesterday week some degree of interest was given to the ceremony in the Upper Chamber by the swearing-in of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and of three new peers. These last were Lord Barrington, who has taken the title of Baron Shute; Baron (late Mr.) Watson, the ex-Lord Advocate of Scotland; and Sir Ivor Guest, who was enrolled among the elect as Baron Wimborne. If this infusion of blue (or, at any rate, Conservative) blood may be held to strengthen the assemblage of our hereditary legislators, it may with reason be claimed on the other side that the debating power of the House of Lords will be increased by the elevation of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen to the ranks of the Liberal peers.

There would not, in all probability, have been so strong a muster of members in the Lower Chamber as there was on Monday if there had not been a prospect of one of those personal questions arising, which are apparently as potentially attractive to the new as they were to the old House. Hon. members being in such force on both sides had opportunities of testing the power of Liberal versus Conservative cheers when Mr. Hall, fresh from his victory over Sir William Harcourt at Oxford, took the oath on the one hand, and on the other Mr. Fawcett, Sir Henry James, Mr. Herschell, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone were among the Liberal members sworn in. Some notice fire-firing followed, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan threatening a motion adverse to "short service in the Army;" Mr. Laing, as an authority on Indian affairs, gravely foreshadowing a question as to whether the new Secretary for India would make any statement concerning the discovered deficit, and the Afghan War expenses; and Mr. Baxter eliciting a volley of ironical cheers from the Opposition by his announcement of a question as to the intentions of the Government regarding the land laws. Then came a disappointment. Lord R. Grosvenor had given notice that he would on the morrow move that the following members should be nominated as the Committee to report on the laws regulating the taking of oaths in the House:—Mr. Whitbread, Sir John Holker, Mr. John Bright, Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Massey, Mr. S. Hill, Sir H. Jackson, the Attorney-General, Sir G. Goldney, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Beresford Hope, Major Nolan, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Serjeant Simon. Armed with a small battery of books and papers, Sir H. Drummond Wolff (who has taken up a position in his party and on the floor of the House similar to that occupied in the previous Parliament by Sir Charles Dilke) was desirous of discharging his rhetorical missiles at the head of the noble Lord. But he was ruled out of order by the Speaker; and, after a vain effort to reopen fire, was compelled to reserve his ammunition. Thus, after a sitting of a few minutes only, the formidable gathering of members dispersed, the Opposition laughing at some little slip of Lord R. Grosvenor.

Mr. Bradlaugh, the hon. member into whose case the Committee was to inquire, was present in a seat under the gallery on the Ministerial side early on Tuesday afternoon, while Mr. Dodson and Mr. Chamberlain, cordially cheered by the Liberals, signed the roll, the new President of the Board of Trade appearing to the manner born when he took his seat on the front Treasury bench by the side of Sir Charles Dilke. But Mr. Bradlaugh soon withdrew, and was observed peering anxiously through the glass door as Sir H. Drummond Wolff and other Conservative members endeavoured to show cause why the House should not nominate the Select Committee, which Lord R. Grosvenor moved for. Presently Mr. Henry Labouchere, his day's wrestle with "Lambri Pasha" over, joined his colleague in the representation of Northampton, and conversed with him on the threshold of the House. Sir R. D. Wolff, who kept his argument commendably free from the personal question altogether, moved the "previous question" because he alleged the proceeding was irregular, unprecedented, and an infringement of the Royal prerogative. But Sir Henry James, the new Attorney-General, had no difficulty in disposing of these objections, and reminded the hon. member for Portsmouth that it was by command of her Majesty that the House had already so far transacted business that it had elected a Speaker and issued writs for new elections, and that it was out of an essential formality of the House that the question before them had arisen. The Attorney-General made a good point in his unexceptionally admirable speech by further remarking that the motion for the appointment of a Committee had been seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote, a chief of "light and leading" whose absence Sir Henry James, with light and graceful banter, regretted. Mr. S. Leighton's speech was remarkable for its running up and down the elocutionary gamut, and for its effect upon Mr. Bradlaugh, who seemingly had to exercise some self-restraint to keep himself from pushing open the door to reply to his oblique assailant. Sir R. Knightley scored when, amid laughter, he suggested the Committee would not be complete without Mr. Samuel Morley. Sir J. Holker gave a qualified support to the Ministerial motion; and further criticisms from the Opposition called up Mr. Herschell, whose first speech as Solicitor-General was particularly smart and crushing, if pitched in a little too loud a key. Eventually the Committee was appointed, the "previous question" being negatived by 174 to 74 votes—a majority of 97 for the Government on the first division.

The House then adjourned till Thursday next, the 20th inst., when her Majesty's speech is to be read, and the business of the Session practically begun.

[The Select Committee did not occupy much time in coming to a decision on the affirmation question. They had to "consider and report their opinion whether persons entitled under the provisions of the Evidence Amendment Act, 1879, and the Evidence Amendment Act, 1870, to make a solemn declaration instead of an oath in courts of justice may be permitted to make an affirmation or declaration instead of an oath in this House in pursuance of the Acts 29 and 30 Vic., chap. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic., chap. 72." On the division whether Mr. Bradlaugh (who was present) should or should not be allowed to make an affirmation in lieu of an oath, the numbers were equal; and the Chairman (Mr. Walpole) then gave his casting vote against the simple affirmation being permitted in this case.]

An article on the Royal Academy Exhibition, several Notices of Books, and other articles are unavoidably deferred.

The new Admiralty Board consists of the Earl of Northbrook, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, Rear-Admiral Hoskins, and Mr. Brassey, M.P.

The Royal Exchange Restaurant, underneath the Royal Exchange, was opened on Wednesday under the auspices of the Coffee Public-Houses National Society in the presence of a large and influential company. This society has already opened five coffee public-houses in London and three in the country.

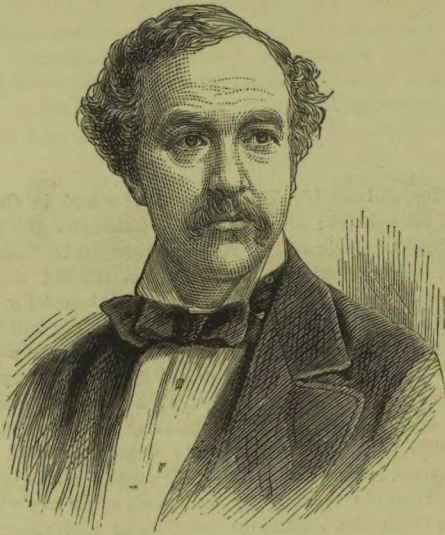


## MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



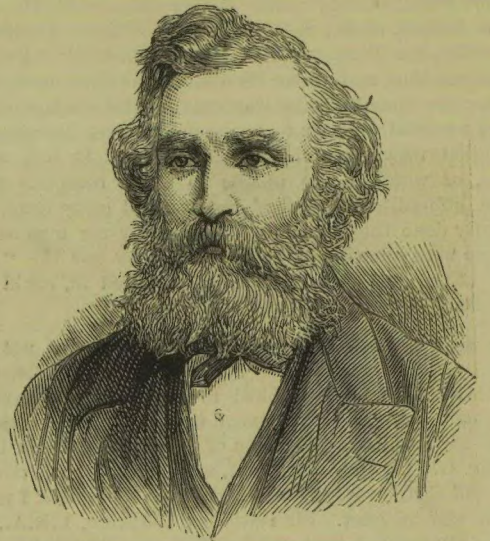
MR. R. CREYKE (YORK).

Mr. Ralph Creyke, of Rawcliffe Hall, Selby, and Marton Hall, near Burlington, only son of the late Mr. Ralph Creyke, by marriage with Louisa, daughter of Mr. Harry Croft, of Stillington Hall, Yorkshire. Born 1849. Is magistrate for East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, also for Middlesex and Westminster.



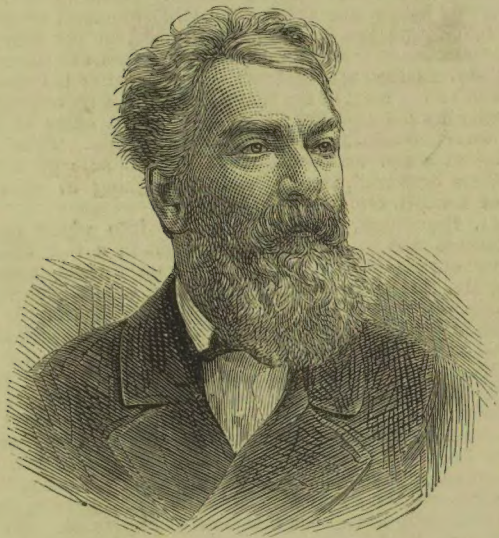
MR. W. L. JACKSON (LEEDS).

Mr. William Lavies Jackson, of Allerton Hall, Chapel Allerton, near Leeds. Born 1840. Educated at private school. In business as tanner and leather merchant. Town councillor, magistrate, director of Leeds Exchange, member of Leeds Chamber of Commerce; chairman of local Conservative Association. Candidate for Leeds 1876.



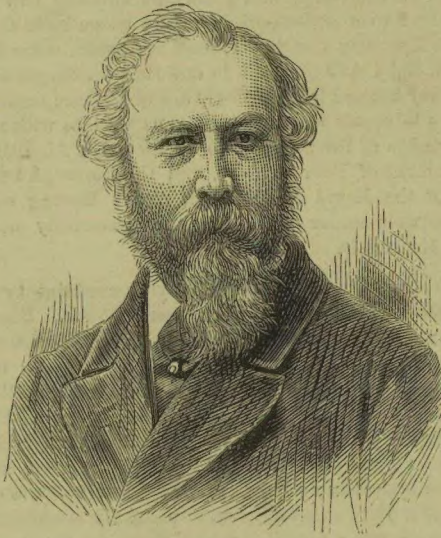
MR. J. PASSMORE EDWARDS (SALISBURY).

Born 1824, at Blackwater, Cornwall. Started *Public Good* and *Biographical Magazine*; became proprietor of *Mechanics' Magazine*, *Building News*, and *English Mechanic*, finally of *Echo* evening paper. October, 1866, presented by City business friends with testimonial, for signal act of commercial integrity and uprightness. Contested Truro, 1868.



MR. H. LEE (SOUTHAMPTON).

Second son of the late Mr. Lee Lee, of Chorley, Lancashire, by his marriage with daughter of Mr. Joseph Cocksey, of Bolton. Born in 1817; educated at a private school. He is a magistrate for the County Palatine of Lancaster. Mr. H. Lee married, in 1846, a daughter of Mr. John Drakup, of Salford.



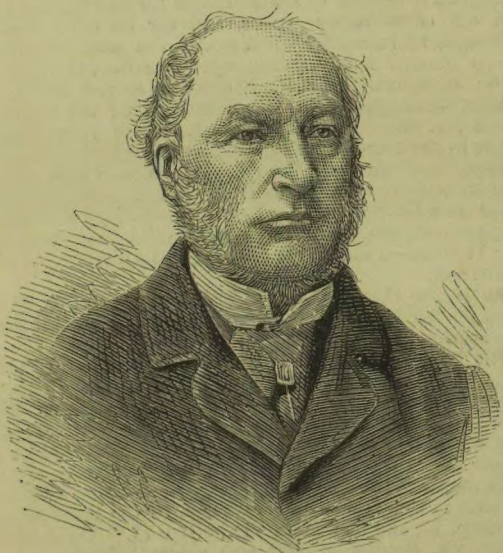
MR. R. T. MIDDLETON (GLASGOW).

Mr. Robert Tweedie Middleton, of Glasgow, and of Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire; a son of the late Mr. James Middleton, of Glasgow, born 1831, educated at Glasgow. Married, 1864, Rachel, daughter of Sir James Watson, of Glasgow, who was Lord Provost from 1871 till 1874. Is a merchant in Glasgow.



MR. W. E. BRIGGS (BLACKBURN).

Born in 1848, second son of the late Mr. E. Briggs, by marriage with a daughter of Mr. Slagg, of Manchester. Was educated at Rugby School, and at Worcester College, Oxford. Is engaged in business as a cotton manufacturer at Blackburn. Was first elected for that borough in 1874, and has now been re-elected.



MR. P. S. MACLIVER (PLYMOUTH).

Mr. Peter Stewart MacLiver, Weston-super-Mare, son of the late Mr. David MacLiver, of Islay, Argyllshire, by marriage with daughter of Mr. George Stewart, related to the late Lord Clyde. Born in 1822, educated at the University of Glasgow. Proprietor of the *Western Daily Press*, published at Bristol.



MR. HUGH SHIELD (CAMBRIDGE).

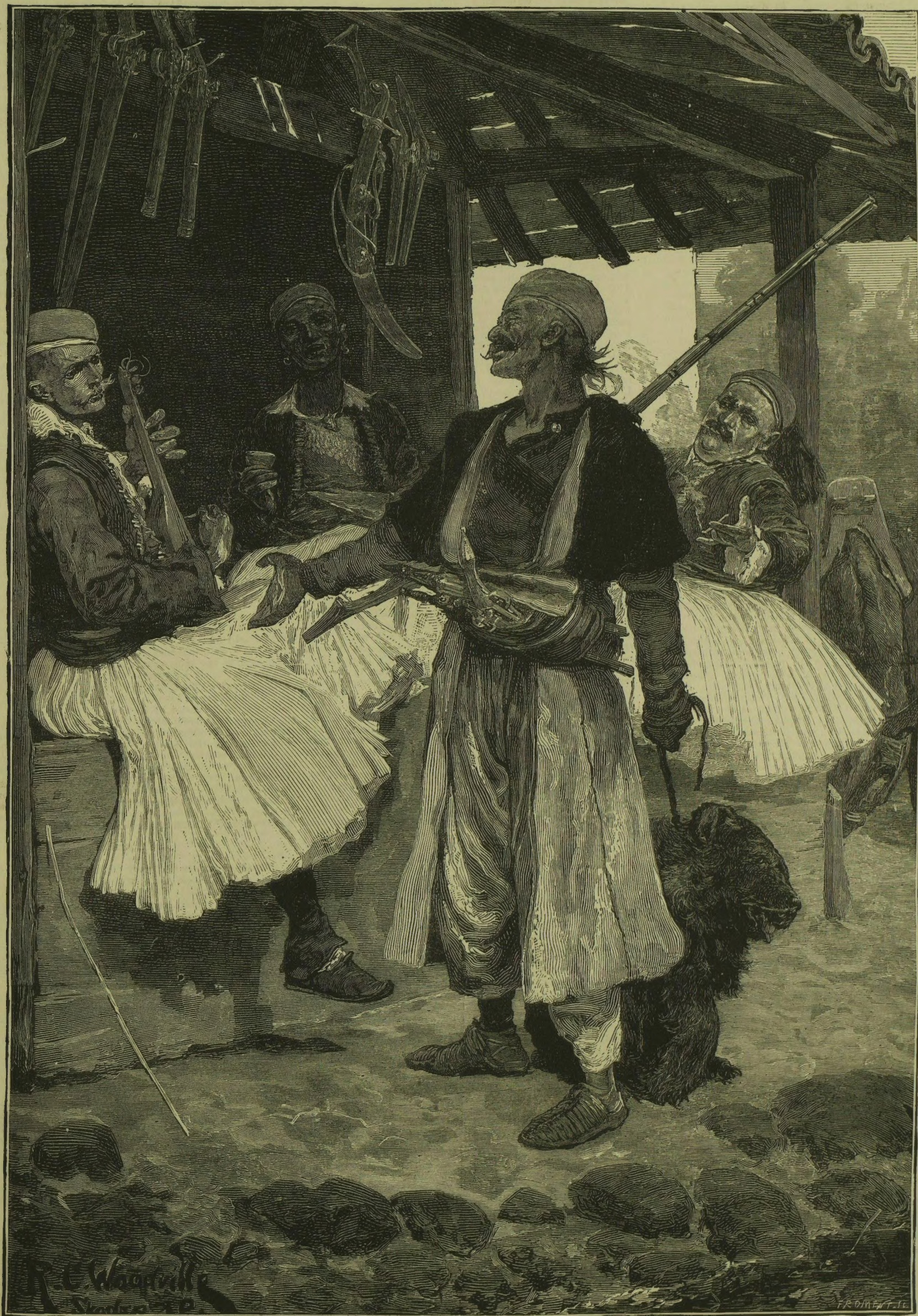
Second son of late Mr. John Shield, of Stotes Hall, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Born 1831; educated at Grange School, Bishopwearmouth; King Edward's School, Birmingham; at Trinity College and Jesus College, Cambridge—first-class Classical Tripos, first-class Moral Science, Chancellor's medal for legal studies. Called to Bar, 1860.



MR. R. B. MACKIE (WAKEFIELD).

Eldest son of late Mr. Robert J. Mackie, St. John's, Wakefield; born in 1829. Magistrate for West Riding of Yorkshire. Formerly in mercantile business at Wakefield. Candidate for this constituency at general election, 1874, when defeated by Mr. Sanderson. Married, 1852, daughter of Mr. William Shaw, of Wakefield, but left a widower.





SKETCHES IN ALBANIA: A BEAR-FANCIER IN THE BAZAAR, SCUTARI.—SEE NEXT PAGE



## THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P. for Hackney, who has been appointed Postmaster-General, without a seat in the Cabinet, is not yet accounted one of our tried and experienced practical statesmen; but he has sat already fourteen years in the House of Commons, where his diligence in studying and advocating a few special subjects, from an Independent Liberal point of view, has won public attention. He never till now held any office under Government, but there is no reason to doubt his administrative talents; and it is to be hoped that he will, at any rate, by the time he may be invited to share Ministerial deliberations in a higher capacity, have learnt to appreciate their collective responsibility for general principles of policy, and what is due to the party connection by which they are upheld in carrying out those principles; and that he will, further, be initiated into those rules of mutual observance between persons of official experience, which moderate the introduction of personalities, and forbid the hasty imputation of motives, in strictures upon the conduct of public business. Mr. Fawcett will then be qualified to render great service to his country, and to the Liberal cause, as a Cabinet Minister; and, being still in the prime of life, his abilities give much promise of eminent usefulness in the future.

He was born in 1833, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, where his father was a substantial gentleman-farmer, though a North-Country man, from Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmorland. Henry Fawcett, the second son, was educated at the Agricultural College at Queenwood, at King's College, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree and won the honours of Seventh Wrangler in 1856, and was elected to a Fellowship. He then studied for the Bar at Lincoln's Inn; but in September, 1858, met with an unfortunate accident in shooting, and lost the sight of both eyes. Being thus disabled for ordinary professional business, he devoted himself to political science, as a disciple of John Stuart Mill, and produced a "Manual of Political Economy," which was published in 1863. This text-book has been highly approved, and its author was in that year elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He had already become known as a regular contributor to the yearly discussions of the Social Science Association, and writer of essays, reviews, and lectures upon various topics of political and economic reform. In 1861 he was candidate for the borough of Southwark, in 1863 for Cambridge, and in 1864 for Brighton, without success, but was returned for Brighton in 1865, by a majority of 500 over his Conservative opponent. Losing that seat in 1874, he was elected for Hackney.

The Professor, in Parliament, soon chose two or three lines of special discussion, which he had thought upon with characteristic intensity. He ventured, in his first Session, to criticise Mr. Gladstone's scheme of reducing the National Debt by issuing terminable annuities; but with less presumption he resisted an attempt by Sir E. Watkin to make the Bank Charter Act seem the main cause of commercial distress. Watching the progress of legislation for the education of children employed in factories, Mr. Fawcett in 1867 brought in a bill to provide the like benefit for children at work in the agricultural districts. These were subjects that he well understood, and his position at the University not less entitled him to become the champion of another important cause, that of the abolition of religious tests for academical degrees and college offices. So early as April, 1866, in the debate on the Fellows of Colleges Declaration Bill, he was commended by opponents for his earnestness and moving eloquence upon this question. With regard to Parliamentary reform, he took part in the Committee discussions of clauses of Mr. Disraeli's Bill in 1867, approving of a simple household suffrage. He joined Mr. Mill in claiming the political enfranchisement of women, and in this, as in other public efforts, Mr. Fawcett has had the active co-operation of his wife. She was Miss Millicent Garrett, sister to Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, and she is joint author with him of a volume of essays. Besides the above-mentioned topics of frequent debate from 1866 to 1873, and those next to be more particularly described, he insisted upon a strict reduction of allowed expenses at contested elections; he defended popular rights to the free enjoyment of the common lands round London, such as Epping Forest; and he challenged some items of expenditure on the Royal Palaces and on military fortifications. In all these matters, as a sound Liberal and scrupulous economist, Professor Fawcett was doing good service.

There were, however, two questions of great moment upon which a somewhat arbitrary and dictatorial style of controversy was displayed by this sincere and able politician. Logical consistency is excellent; approved general principles of an imperative nature ought never to be gainsaid; but there is also, in the actual management of affairs, a duty of practical consistency, enjoining the use of such means as we possess, if not false or unjust, to realise, even partially, designs of certain public benefit, or to preclude some evil results. Independent Liberals, in the latter years of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, did not always bear this duty in mind. A notable instance was the defeat of the Irish University Education Bill, in March, 1873, which indirectly brought about, with other political disparagements and defections, the fall of the Liberal Government.

Mr. Fawcett, for one, had been excited previously to form a separate and vehement Opposition, as it appeared, by the reluctance of the India Office to subscribe to his views concerning the intricate finance system of that great Empire. His interest in the subject was aroused, in 1867, by one of the deplorable famines in India—we have had two or three quite as bad since that time—in which many hundreds of thousands of people had perished. He was shocked by the costly entertainment of the Sultan of Turkey in London at the expense of India, in those very days; and his indignation was again stirred up by an attempt to make India pay, at least in part, for the Abyssinian Expedition. These incidents of Mr. Disraeli's first Government made an impression upon Mr. Fawcett's ardent and generous temper; and he resolved to denounce every approach to the cruel injustice of casting upon India, sadly impoverished as is its native population, any charges that belong to England. We heartily applaud and admire this attitude, which he has again lately exhibited in his protest against some acts of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. But his two speeches on the Indian Budgets of 1872 and 1873 involve propositions that seem exceedingly questionable. He did not sufficiently consider the permanent and unalterable conditions of Indian revenue, or the vast amount of long official experience, the minute local and experimental knowledge of facts, that had gone to build up an existing system of taxation. It is easy and obvious to discern, that the revenue obtained from the land is not elastic; that the profit derived from the sale of opium to China is rather precarious; that the Customs' revenue is insignificant, the salt tax is a grievous hardship to the poor; and that the income tax and license tax are felt to be obnoxious. But suddenly to move, in the House of Commons here, that the last-named taxes, for instance, should be discontinued, is more than can safely be agreed to by an Under-Secretary for the Indian

Department. Mr. Fawcett, of course, thought Mr. Grant Duff and all the Gladstone Government were very much to blame, for not at once falling in with his ideas of Indian finance. He immediately declared open hostility to the whole Administration. His article in the *Fortnightly*, at the close of that year, painfully recapitulated every possible topic of difference or complaint between Government and all the various sections of Liberal opinion, and even the baser vested interests aggrieved by reform. It was followed by a speech at Brighton, to which unusual publicity was given. Yet we cannot believe it was the author's intention to drive the Liberal party out of office.

Mr. Gladstone had undertaken, in 1868, to redress three main grievances of Ireland—namely, the Protestant Established Church; the want of security for tenant-farmers' interests in the land; and the virtual exclusion of Roman Catholics from University education—there being, in fact, less than 150 students in arts at the Dublin University and the Queen's University. This became therefore, in 1873, the third great subject of his legislative enterprise for the relief of Ireland. He proposed to merge the Queen's University in that of Dublin, which was to be emancipated from its former dependence on Trinity College, and to which the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Belfast, and also the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian establishments of higher education, were to be affiliated, each with a share in electing the Council of the University. But, as it was to be a teaching as well as examining body, the University would omit from its course of instruction not only theological studies, but those of moral philosophy and modern history, because Roman Catholics were unable to join with Protestants in the study of these matters. They might be taught in the Protestant, Catholic, or neutral colleges, but the University would keep clear of them. Now, Mr. Fawcett, with a sort of intellectual bigotry, would insist upon forcing his idea of a complete and perfect University education, without any such restrictions, upon all classes and sects of the Irish people. He virulently assailed Mr. Gladstone's measure, which was at the same time opposed by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, who demanded a Roman Catholic University endowed by the State. Mr. Disraeli saw his opportunity, leading the regular Conservative Opposition in Parliament, recently so much exasperated by the Irish Church Disestablishment. The Bill was rejected by a majority of three votes only, and but ten English Liberals voted against it; yet many held aloof, professing to think with Mr. Fawcett. The Liberal Premier resigned, but resumed office instantly, as Mr. Disraeli could not then form a Government. There is no satisfaction in remembering these passages of history; but they afford warning instruction to future Independent Liberals. Such minds are sometimes apt to look only at the legislative opportunities for a signal manifestation of ideas which they hold to be true and salutary. They overlook the urgent need of maintaining a trustworthy set of statesmen in the Administration. To anyone who is sensible of the enormous mischief done by three or four years of rash and unprincipled dealing with foreign, Indian, and colonial affairs—the waste of public wealth, the guilty bloodshed, the dishonour of wrongful actions, the disturbance of social and commercial intercourse, the accumulation of onerous responsibilities—what are some defective provisions of an Irish University Bill? Mr. Fawcett cannot but be aware that the financial condition of India has not inherited much benefit from the change of our Government in 1874, when the authors of the Afghan War came into power.

The amazing blunder and official blindness recently detected with regard to the costs of that war came into Mr. Fawcett's re-election speech at Hackney last week. The confessed fact, without blaming any person for it, is a monstrous proof of the ruinous way in which Imperialism, whether in Europe, in Asia, or in Africa, is prone to carry on its wars of aggression and invasion, counting neither money nor human lives—millions of treasure and tens of thousands of men—till after satiating its lust of military triumph. The Postmaster-General was too hasty in seizing the occasion to fix the stigma of an act of deception, or wilful concealment of the truth, upon members of the late Government. It has been explained, and we are glad of it, that the telegram he got on March 13 did not convey this information. They did not know, either in England or in India, how much they had actually spent last year in war—not within four millions sterling; it is doing the late Government wrong to suppose that they did know. An excellent plea, to be sure, for confidence in their general policy! Nothing half so severe has yet been said against them.

We have spoken faithfully, and in no spirit unfriendly to his political promotion and prospects, of Mr. Fawcett's past relations to the Liberal party. We sincerely congratulate him upon his present installation in a highly dignified and useful office, where he is likely to carry into execution some valuable improvements and original inventions; probably, among others, an extension of the Post Office Savings Banks, with facilities for popular investments in Consols by purchase through gradual instalments. His profound and accurate studies of social economy, and his benevolent zeal for the elevation of the labouring classes, will here find their best application; while Mr. Gladstone, of all Prime Ministers since Sir Robert Peel, is the one most sure to foster any judicious schemes of this kind. As for the government of India, we rely upon Lord Hartington and Lord Lansdowne, with Lord Ripon at Calcutta, to take good care of it without Mr. Fawcett's help. The example always set by Lord Hartington, in his former offices, was that of attending to the business of his own department. They will all go on very well, no doubt; and we may hope, some ten years hence, to see Mr. Fawcett a Home Secretary or Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the meantime, we want to preserve a strong and steady Liberal Government.

## SKETCHES IN ALBANIA.

## A BEAR-FANCIER IN THE BAZAAR, SCUTARI.

The customs of Albania are a succession of severe shocks to one's preconceived notions of nineteenth-century propriety. It is a mad-cap world—the little Albanian sphere—a veritable Topsy-turvydom full of the most bewildering *bouleversemens*. It is a bigoted land, filled with a perverse people who persist in perpetually outraging our sense of the decorous fitness of things by the most startling socialistic incongruities, where the gentlemen wear petticoats and the ladies don trousers, where the waistcoats are sleeved and the coats are made sleeveless; where the gentler sex ride like postillions and their lords sit side-saddle, and where the females shroud their faces behind impenetrable face-cloths and reveal their figures through the most transparent muslins. Similarly the folk surround their manners with an almost endless variety of perplexing peculiarities. To signify assent a well-bred Albanian shakes his head. An inclination of the body with the hand placed on the breast (looking uncommonly like a pantomimic "if you please") is the accepted dumb-show for "No, I thank you;" whilst a wave of the hand, such as we should employ to keep a disagreeable person at a distance, is the customary gesture used to beckon one nearer. Coffee is drunk thick. At

dinner the sweets precede the soup, and six in the morning by the clock is midday by the sun.

It is matter for small wonder, then, in a land where everything seems to be misapplied and nothing is ever put to its right uses, that the bazaars should be frequented more as a ground for public recreation than as a sober, steady place for the transaction of commerce and business. An Albanian bazaar, indeed, may be not inaptly described as an agreeable lounge for traders and hucksters and a busy Exchange for gossips and scandal-mongers, and as being the shortest way to convey the apparent air of commercial stagnation pervading the shops compared with the more business-like look of the vendors of *on dits* and *canards*. In fine weather everybody who pretends to be anybody in Scutari may be seen from early morning promenading in the narrow alley of sombre wooden booths which forms the main thoroughfare of the Bazaar, and paying short visits from shop to shop, not for the purpose of making any purchases, but to enjoy a cheroot-shaped cigarette and a cup of black coffee with the apathetic-looking merchant who sits all day cross-legged on his little counter, before a brazier of charcoal, sucking complacently at the bulbous amber of his long-stemmed pipe, and eking out the time by the most masterly inactivity. It is a pleasant and economical way of killing the hours, this same fashion of shopping without buying, which commends itself to the idler on the score both of sociability and inexpensiveness; but my fair readers will learn, with much indignation no doubt, that it is a custom confined exclusively to the men. The ladies in Albania, I grieve to say, are ruled by a rigorous domestic despotism which allots them no more leisure for recreation than would be permitted to a pack-horse or a mule. They are allowed to be only thoroughly useful, the ornamental branch of the family duties being undertaken by the men with the greatest assiduity and success. Though the gentler sex are conspicuous by their absence, there are nevertheless plenty of petticoats to be seen in the Bazaar—it is impossible, you see, to write about Albania without involving oneself in something that looks very like a *bull*. Yonder are three very lady-like gentlemen—at least about the skirts—seated in that armourer's shop so graphically depicted by my comrade with the pencil. They are not, you will observe, applying themselves very strictly to business, possibly because the paucity of customers for yataghans, hanjurs, and pouskars renders a fixity of attention in that direction superfluous; but they are every whit as well employed as the people in the fez-shop next door, or the gossips entertaining the halva-seller over the way. If you were to break in upon their little circle with an inquiry about the price of a pair of those peculiar-looking flint-lock brass pistols hanging on the beam over their heads—by-the-by, the natives will insist on firing them off with the thumb instead of the forefinger on the trigger—or the lowest quotation for one of the six-foot Venetian barrelled iron-stocked guns, your interruption to the harmony of their proceedings (you will please to note that one of the party is tinkling a tune upon a wire-strung mandoline) would be in the worst possible taste, as they are fully engaged just now in exchanging pleasantries with the mountaineer in front of their shop. He is a *Miridite*; but it must not be imagined that the banter which is evidently going on is at the expense of his personal appearance, remarkable as it may appear to us, for his is a familiar figure enough at all times in a North Albanian bazaar. Neither is he exactly the man to bear any allusions to what we might call an eccentricity of costume while he carries his long *elthin* slung from his shoulder; for the *Miridite's* white fez and undyed woollen coat and linen pants are sacred vestments to him, and copied from the traditional garb of the immortal Skanderbeg. To this day he and his wild clansmen in the mountains wear a short mourning jacket or *jourdin* over their long white coat in memory of him whom they love to call the liberator of their land. But the *Miridite* has a companion by his side who is, to judge from his exterior, not so sensitive about his looks as the mountaineer. Indeed, he appears to be more occupied for the moment in allaying an irritation of his nose to which he is subject than concerning himself about the laughter which is being raised at his expense. Presently, when he is disengaged and sits up to look about him, we discover that the *Miridite's* companion is a small brown bear, such as are frequently trapped in the highlands of the country. The appearance of Bruin in the Bazaar is always hailed with childlike glee by the merchants, who will neglect all other occupations to watch him go through the tricks which the mountaineer bear-fanciers teach him so deftly.

ATHOL MAYHEW.

The *Rappel* states that part of the St. Gothard tunnel has fallen in about four miles from the southern end. Three workmen were killed.

The Roumanian Government has assumed the administration of the railways, and a decree has been issued appointing MM. Calendera, Fulcoiano, and Statescu to the post of directors.

Düsseldorf was on Sunday the scene of a splendid festival—the opening of the Exhibition of the Art and Industry of Western Germany, a ceremony which was performed by the Rhenish Lord Lieutenant, Von Bardeleben.

The dress-rehearsal of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play took place last Sunday, and 2000 persons were present. Owing to the bad weather, only half the performance was given, the second part being reserved for Monday.

The arrival of the Orient on Sunday at Adelaide is announced by telegraph, the voyage having been made in less than thirty-five days' apparent time from Plymouth, including all stoppages. The distance is 12,000 miles. This is the fastest passage on record.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted twenty guineas to the prize fund at the Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition, to be opened on June 30 by the Lord Mayor, at the Bow and Bromley Institute; and the Coopers' Company offer five guineas for the best specimen of cooperage exhibited.

The annual Congress of the Iron and Steel Institute was held last week, when several papers of great scientific interest in connection with metals and manufacturing processes were read. The report showed that the association is in a flourishing condition.

Intelligence has been received at New York from Havannah of the destruction by fire of the village of San Luis, near Santiago de Cuba. Several persons lost their lives and 3000 people have been rendered homeless. Three hundred horses also perished in the flames, and a large quantity of military stores was destroyed.

A large meeting, convened by the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, was held yesterday week in the great hall of the Cannon-street Hotel to protest against the continuance of this traffic. Lord Shaftesbury presided. Among those present were his Excellency the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., and the Rev. Professor Legge. The annual report read reviewed the action during the year of the Government concerned in the opium trade.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

On Monday the Chamber adopted, by 255 to 219, a bill giving communes with more than 20,000 inhabitants an additional seat in the Departmental Councils. The draught of a convention between France and the United States, settling the claims for damages suffered by French subjects during the American civil war, was declared urgent, and voted.

The diplomatic post at Brussels, declined by M. Lemoine, has been awarded to M. Decrais, a Councillor of State.

M. Gailly, a Left Centre Republican, has been elected Senator for the Ardennes.

The foreign section of the Salon comprises Alma Tadema's "Four Seasons," and "Orpheus and Eurydice" by Mr. Watts.

Mlle. Croizette, after only three weeks' study under Madame Plessy, the creator of the part, made a most successful appearance on Sunday night at the Français in Sarah Bernhardt's abandoned rôle of the Aventureuse.

M. Got, the eminent actor, has been appointed Professor of Reading at the Normal School.

## SPAIN.

The King has signed a decree authorising the laying of a telegraph cable between Cuba and Jamaica.

The Committee of the Senate are engaged in an animated discussion of the Cuban Budget.

## ITALY.

Speaking at Bologna, Signor Minghetti gave a detailed explanation of the programme which will be followed by the Right in the new Italian Parliament. He favoured the extension of the franchise, and supported vote by ballot in the large towns, as well as the representation of minorities.

Twenty-two cardinals, including Mgr. Manning and Mgr. de Luca, and a number of other dignitaries, assisted at the opening last Saturday of the Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas, at Rome. Professor Talamo, of the managing committee, read the Papal brief, Mgr. de Luca's reply, and the laws of the academy. Cardinal Pecci then gave the opening address, an eloquent exposition of the scientific, political, and social advantages which would result from a return to the philosophy of Aquinas as the true basis of all speculative inquiries.

The death of Giuseppe Mazzoni, the Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons, is announced. He had been four times re-elected to the office, had sat in four Parliaments, and in 1876 was elevated to the Italian Senate.

The official commissioners have inspected the Mount Vesuvius Railway, and recommend the Italian Government to sanction the opening of the line for traffic.

## BELGIUM.

On Saturday last the Chamber adopted by a large majority a law giving Government power to expel foreigners. During the debate the Minister stated that it was not desirable to allow the members of unauthorised French congregations to re-establish themselves on Belgian territory. The Chamber has elected a Committee of twenty-five to inquire into the state of elementary instruction in Belgium.

The buildings of the great National Exhibition at Brussels are completed. The Permanent International Exhibition at the Palais du Midi will be opened on the 15th inst. The International Congress of Commerce and Industry, which will meet at Brussels in September, will be divided into the sections of political economy, science, industrial arts, and commercial law.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Berlin on Monday morning from Wiesbaden. His Majesty is in good health. In the afternoon his Majesty visited Prince Bismarck.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Potsdam on Monday, and was received at the railway station by the Crown Prince, Prince William, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. Prince Christian alighted at the Crown Prince's Palace at Bornstedt.

The German Reichstag yesterday week approved in a first and second reading the convention continuing the present provisional commercial regulations in force between Germany and Switzerland. The anti-usury law was likewise, after considerable discussion, finally passed by a large majority. Prince Bismarck appeared in the Reichstag on Saturday after ten months' absence, and made a long speech in support of the Elbe Navigation Act. He said that he had no wish to deprive the free port of Hamburg of any of its rights, but that he considered the arrangement of the Customs boundary was exclusively in the hands of the Federal Council, and that the Parliament had nothing whatever to do with it. He complained bitterly of the attempts made to sow dissensions among the German States, said that such attempts endangered German unity, and concluded by asserting that he was tired to death of the opposition he had to meet with at every turn, and that if the obstacles proved too great he should beg the Emperor to relieve him of his post, and appoint some one who would be able to satisfy all parties. Dr. Wolfson, member for Hamburg, replied to Prince Bismarck, and defended the proposal of the Committee. Herr von Windthorst said that the Centre did not oppose the Government from a spirit of opposition, but they supported the Empire on the bases of the federative Constitution. At the day sitting on Monday the debate on the second reading of the Elbe Navigation Act was proceeded with, and, after a discussion extending over seven hours, the House rejected by 125 votes to 123 a motion of Herr von Bennigsen to refer the bill back to the Committee, and also threw out by 138 votes to 110 the declaratory resolution of the Committee to the effect that the Elbe frontier line could not be removed to a point lower down the river except by a special bill. The Reichstag finally agreed to the second reading, and resolved to take the third reading at an evening sitting. On the House reassembling, Herr von Windthorst, the leader of the Centre, brought forward a motion in favour of referring the bill back to the Committee, which was ultimately agreed to. After a review of the work of the Session made by the President, Count Arnim Boytzenburg, Count Stolberg, the Vice-Chancellor, read a message from the Emperor closing the Session.

Herr von Rudhart, the Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, has tendered his resignation, which, it is said, has already been accepted by the King.

In the Circular Note to the Powers, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says, Lord Granville expresses the wish of the English Government to see the Berlin Treaty promptly enforced, and he particularly refers to the Greek frontier question and the cession of territory to Montenegro as being matters which are still unsolved. He invites the Powers conjointly to ask Turkey at what time she proposes to acquit herself of the obligations which have been imposed upon her. Prince Bismarck has signified his intention to communicate with Austria before giving a reply. France and Italy have already intimated their intention to adopt the English proposal; Russia alone is reserved. It is expected that Turkey will protest her extreme willingness to carry out the Treaty.

The final report of the expenditure of the war indemnity

paid by France to Germany has been submitted to the Federal Council; and it appears from this return that the total amount received was £210,354,820.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Empress presided at Pesth, on Monday, at a general meeting of the Hungarian Women's Benevolent Branch of the Red Cross Society.

On Sunday the Crown Prince received the deputations in Buda-Pesth who wished to offer him their hearty congratulations on his approaching marriage.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath concluded last Saturday the discussion of the Budget, and passed the Arlberg Railway Bill and the Railway Convention with Servia. Last week the German deputies for Bohemia and Moravia brought forward their interpellation respecting the Ministerial decree placing the Czech and German languages in those countries on a more equal footing. Dr. Stremayr, in reply, said that the Government, in issuing the decree, kept strictly within the limits of its duty, and calmly awaited its consequences. By the dropping out of a cipher the Czechs of Bohemia were in a recent number represented as 300,000, instead of being, as they are, more than three millions.

## TURKEY.

The Porte has received an official notification of Mr. Goschen's appointment as Special British Ambassador in Constantinople during the absence on leave of Sir Henry Layard.

A declaration of Albanian independence has been published, signed by Ali Pasha and the secular and ecclesiastical chiefs of the Mohammedan and Roman Catholic tribes. The manifesto asserts the inalienable right of the Albanians to self-government, repudiates the rule of the Sultan, and dismisses all the Turkish civil and military authorities until they are reappointed by the League. The Turkish troops in the country have, it is stated, gone over to the League. According to information which has reached the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* "from a high source," it is probable that a proposal will be put forward in view of foreign intervention in the Albanian difficulty, the task to be confided to Italy. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says that four battalions of Nizams have been sent to reinforce the troops under Ferik Izzet Pasha. The Albanians are reported to muster 25,000 fighting men.

## RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree was published yesterday week at St. Petersburg relieving Count Tolstoi, at his own request, of the posts of Minister of Education and Supreme Procurator of the Holy Synod, and appointing him a member of the Council.

Colonel Prejevalsky, the Russian explorer, has been heard from in Thibet. A letter from him received through Pekin, dated from the town of Si-Ning, March 20, states that he left the Nan Shian Mountains in July last, and entered Thibet through Shaidash. His party were attacked by Tanguts, of whom they killed four and put the remainder to flight. The Thibetan troops stopped the progress of the expedition 250 versts from Kihassa, and a messenger from the Grand Lama of Thibet brought the refusal of the Thibetan authorities to allow the Russians to proceed. They were therefore obliged to return, which they did, with some difficulty, through Northern Thibet, wintering at a height of 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. Colonel Prejevalsky expects to reach Kiakhta in August, by way of Alashan Urgan.

Veli Mohammed, the assassin of Colonel Commerraoff, has been sentenced to death by the court-martial who tried him.

## AMERICA.

The Congress has passed the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The New York State Legislature has resolved to take the necessary measures for ensuring the success of the international exhibition to be held at New York in 1883.

Statements are published in the New York papers that the Nicaraguan Government has granted a liberal concession to American contractors for an International Ship Canal.

It is reported from Colorado that a band of Indians have attacked twenty-five miners, twelve of whom were massacred.

Twenty-eight persons are believed to have perished by the swamping of a number of fishing-vessels on the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon.

## CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons on the 6th inst. the President, Sir J. A. Macdonald, disputed the contention which had been raised in the United States that the Monroe doctrine had any application to commercial undertakings such as the Panama Canal. In the sitting on the 7th the Speaker read a message of thanks from the Colonial Office for the contribution made by the Dominion Government towards the relief of Irish distress. Later in the day Parliament was prorogued by the Marquis of Lorne, who, in his speech on the occasion, said that the recovery of the Dominion from the recent commercial depression was steadily progressing, and that, owing to this improvement and the banking, currency, tariff, and other laws passed by Parliament, a prosperous year might be confidently expected. The anticipations of a large immigration into the North-West had been fully realised, and the laws passed respecting the North-Western territories must greatly tend to the advantage of settlers. In conclusion, his Excellency said that the appropriations made would enable the Government steadily to promote the Pacific Railway scheme and to hasten the completion of the canal system. Princess Louise was present at the ceremony of prorogation.

The Hon. Louis R. Masson, President of the Council, has tendered his resignation to the Marquis of Lorne.

The Quebec Government has decided to summon the local House of Assembly for the dispatch of business on the 28th inst. A loan of 4,000,000 dols. will be negotiated prior to the opening of the Session, which is expected to be short.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia was prorogued on Saturday.

Senator George Brown, who was shot in the thigh at Toronto on March 25 last, and whose wound was not at the time considered dangerous, has now died from its effects.

## BRAZIL.

The Chambers were opened last week by the Emperor in person. His Majesty said that friendly relations existed with foreign Powers, and announced that the Government would present a bill for modifying the electoral system by substituting direct election for election by two degrees. Electoral districts would be created, each of them returning one deputy. His Majesty expressed a hope that the Budget would show an equilibrium, and thus allow of the execution of large railway works and the development of navigation on the great waterways of Brazil.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Parliament was opened yesterday week by Sir Bartle Frere, who in his opening speech announced that bills would be presented for convening a conference on the confederation of the South African Colonies, for sanctioning the annexation of Griqualand West, extending the system of railways, improving harbours, and dealing with the detention of Cetewayo and Secocoeni.

We learn from Capetown that Sir Henry Bulwer, late Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, has embarked for England.

A telegram from the Cape states that the Basutos are delivering up their arms. This is believed by the colonists to be the closing act of the South African troubles.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy telegraphed yesterday week to the India Office that Lieutenant Oswald Wood, of the Bengal Police, had been killed at Chapri. The Viceroy states that all the large bodies of Kohistanis in the neighbourhood of Cabul have dispersed to their homes. Two or three of the attacking party on Dubrai have been seized, and Major Waudby's horse, sword, and gun have been recovered. Armed parties are still reported in the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Telegraphing on Sunday to the India Office, the Viceroy reports that General Roberts marched from Cabul, on Saturday last, with a strong force, for the Logar Valley and Maidan, where he will halt to settle the country and obtain supplies. Large tribal gatherings are reported in Zurmat and the neighbourhood, probably with the intention to dispute the opening of the British communications by Shutargardan.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"The appointment of General Massy to command the Rawal Pindee Brigade, which has been officially announced, is generally taken as an admission on the part of the Government that his recall from Cabul was a hasty and ill-considered measure."

## POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Austrian Ambassador, retracting his trenchant attack upon the Government which Count Károlyi represents, has been the chief political topic of the week. This communication, which has received pungent criticism from the *Standard* and certain foreign journals, has been made public by the Foreign Office. In it Mr. Gladstone expresses his regret that he should have seemed to impute to the Emperor of Austria language which his Majesty did not use. At the same time, Mr. Gladstone explains that he has no hostile disposition towards Austria, or, indeed, towards any country whatever. Grave apprehensions had, however, been excited in his mind lest Austria should play a part in the Balkan Peninsula hostile to the freedom of the emancipated populations. Having now been assured that the Austrian Government has no desire to extend or add to the rights it has acquired under the Treaty of Berlin, Mr. Gladstone states that had he been in possession of such an assurance he should not have uttered the words which Count Károlyi "justly describes as of a painful and wounding character." "Whether it was my misfortune or my fault (says Mr. Gladstone in conclusion) that I was not so supplied I will not now attempt to determine, but will at once express my serious concern that I should, in default of it, have been led to refer to transactions of an earlier period, or to use terms of censure which I can now wholly banish from my mind."

Another member of the Ministry has had to withdraw a charge. Mr. Fawcett writes to retract his statement that the late Government received a telegram informing them of the error in the estimates of the Afghan war expenses several days before the elections took place. Mr. Fawcett says he made the statement in consequence of information which he had received before the late Government resigned; but Lord Hartington has since informed him that the telegram of March 13 did not explicitly reveal the grave crisis in the financial affairs of India which has since become public, but only asked the authorities in England to reduce their drawings upon India. It was not until April 8, when the elections were nearly concluded, that a telegram reached the India Office explicitly stating that the estimates of the war expenditure had been most seriously understated. Mr. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary for India, has also sent a letter to the papers substantially to the same effect as Mr. Fawcett's.

Most of the Ministers have already been re-elected without opposition—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Forster, Mr. Childers, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. John Holms, Sir Henry James, Mr. Herschell, Sir Arthur Hayter, Mr. Brassey, Lord Charles Bruce, and Mr. C. C. Cotes.

Sir William Harcourt will have to seek fresh woods and pastures new. The polling at Oxford last Saturday resulted in the rejection of the Home Secretary by 54 votes, 2735 being polled for Mr. Hall, and 2681 for Sir W. Harcourt.

In an address to the electors of North-East Lancashire, Lord Hartington solicits re-election upon his appointment as Secretary of State for India. Reminding them of the unsettled condition of the external relations of her Majesty's Indian dominion and of the financial difficulties of the Indian Government, which have been caused mainly by the war in Afghanistan, he expresses a hope that the fact that the conduct of these important matters has been placed in his hands will not render him less deserving of their confidence, or less capable of rendering some service to the country as their representative.

Mr. S. C. E. Williams, Liberal, and Captain Cecil Otway, Conservative, were on Monday nominated for the Radnor Burghs, the polling taking place on Friday.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who is about to be raised to the Peerage, has issued a farewell address to the electors of Deal, whom he has represented for twenty-three years. Sir Julian Goldsmid is the new Liberal candidate.

Lord O'Hagan was sworn in on Monday as Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and Mr. Law, Q.C., M.P., took the oath as Attorney-General.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was on Saturday returned member for the borough of Leeds without opposition; and begins his political career under the brightest auspices, having been appointed additional private secretary to his father.

Mr. Arnold Morley, barrister-at-law, who was yesterday week returned for Nottingham in the Liberal interest, to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. John Skirrow Wright, is a son of Mr. Samuel Morley, the senior member for Bristol.

Sir Frederick Carter will act as Administrator during the absence of Sir J. Hawley Glover, the Governor of Newfoundland, who is about to pay a visit to England.

The Cunard line steamer Tarifa, which arrived at Cork on Monday from America, reports having passed three large icebergs in the Atlantic. One was estimated at 80 ft. high and 400 ft. long.

A new coffee tavern, situated at the junction of the Lambeth and Kennington roads, was opened last Saturday by Mr. H. R. Brand, M.P. It is called the Old Surrey Lodge, commemorative of the building, part of the site of which it occupies.

The action "*Rivière v. Cooper*," which was in effect an action against Mrs. Weldon for breach of contract, in consequence of the inefficiency of the choir with which she undertook to contribute to the Covent Garden Concerts, ended last Saturday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £230 damages.





WELCOME HOME!

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES MEETING THE ROYAL PRINCES ON BOARD H.M.S. BACCHANT.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



## WELCOME HOME H.M.S. BACCHANTE.

The two sailor Princes, sons of the Prince and Princess of Wales, having returned to Portsmouth from their first cruise in the West Indies, on board H.M.S. Bacchante, were met there on Monday week by their Royal parents, and by their sisters, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the young ladies, went down from London that morning by special train, arriving at noon, and went out in the official yacht Fire Queen to Spithead. They were conveyed from the yacht to the Bacchante by the Admiral's barge bearing the Royal standard at the bow, and manned by twelve rowers. A guard of honour was drawn up on the poop. The captain and officers in undress uniform clustered about the gangway, the two midshipmen being at the head of the accommodation ladder; and, as the Prince and Princess entered, the band of the ship played the opening bars of the National Anthem. After affectionately embracing the young sailors, the Prince and Princess shook hands with all the officers, and made a careful inspection of the ship. His Royal Highness, penetrating to the engine-room, made several inquiries as to the performances of the machinery and its condition at the end of its labours. As was natural, the Princess of Wales was more particularly concerned with the little sailors who had been the associates and fellow-students of her sons during eight months of their sea life. It must not be supposed that the young Princes have returned from a mere holiday trip. On the contrary, besides attending the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Dalton, their private tutor, they have had to perform their share, such as it was, of the actual duties of the ship. They were each obliged to take a watch until nine o'clock, and to mess with the rest of the midshipmen and cadets in the gun-room, where their birth and station did not protect them from the customary practical jokes and horseplay. With the exception of not being under the necessity of slinging their hammocks in the after lower deck, the Princes have fared and were treated exactly as the other midshipmen. The cruise, though fortunate on the whole as regards the weather, was by no means of a uniformly agreeable character. After leaving Madeira, the Bacchante experienced such heavy weather as to compel her to put back; and on the return voyage, shortly after the departure from Bermuda, she met with a gale which carried away the foretopgallant mast and one of the yards. The young sailors have, by all accounts, come out of the ordeal in a satisfactory manner. Their progress in their studies is proved by the circumstance that, whereas they left England as cadets, they return full midshipmen, having earned their promotion during the voyage. This, indeed, has been the case with all the cadets. At the conclusion of the inspection of the ship, the Royal visitors, the young middies, and the suite were entertained at luncheon by Captain Lord Charles Scott, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admiral Ryder, who had come on board from Portsmouth. The Prince and Princess, with the whole of their family, left the Bacchante at half-past three, the return journey being marked by a little ceremonial; the yards were manned, the band played, the crews gave three ringing cheers, and the ship fired a parting salute of twenty-one guns. The firing was taken up by the garrison, the St. Vincent, and the Duke of Wellington, the men-of-war also displaying their mast-head flags, while the Royal banner floated from the semaphore and other conspicuous places. The Royal party went to Government House, where they partook of afternoon tea, and left for London at half-past four o'clock.

## THE COURT.

The requirements of state will keep the Queen at Windsor, contrary to custom, over the Whitsun recess. Her Majesty after having held the customary Drawingrooms and Levée in town, leaves for the Highlands next Friday, where she will sojourn for about a month, the remaining Court festivities in the metropolis devolving upon the Princess of Wales as the presiding head.

The Queen has been actively engaged at Windsor and at Buckingham Palace this week giving audiences and entertaining visitors.

Her Majesty's grandsons, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor immediately after their return to England, and, with their parents and their sisters, lunched with her Majesty.

Prince Christian, accompanied by Princesses Augusta, Victoria, and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, who came to take leave of the Queen on their return to Germany, lunched with her Majesty yesterday week; and Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh left the castle for Clarence House.

Later the same day her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, while driving between Ascot and Windsor, happily escaped danger from one of the pair of horses being driven commencing to kick violently, and ultimately getting one of its legs over the bar. The Queen and the Princess, with the Lady in Waiting, were rescued from the carriage as quickly as possible, and the refractory animal with some difficulty was extricated from its awkward position, when the horse of the outrider in attendance was put to, and her Majesty returned to the castle. Notwithstanding the excitement caused by this incident, the Queen was at dinner as usual, the Royal dinner circle including Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, Lord Lyons, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Bradford and Lady Mabel Bridgeman, the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Viscount Torrington, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Major-General Sir M. Biddulph.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marter, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, had an interview with her Majesty last Saturday to present some relics of the 24th Regiment from the field of Isandula.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. Dr. Pury Cust, Dean of York, officiated.

Prince Leopold left the castle for London on Monday. Earl Granville arrived, and had an audience of her Majesty. The French Ambassador (M. Léon Say) presented his credentials; and the French Ambassadress (Madame Léon Say) was afterwards presented to the Queen by the Countess of Kimberley, in the absence of Countess Granville. The Peruvian Minister (S. E. Don Zaribie Samz) also presented his credentials; and Mr. G. F. Gould kissed hands on his appointment as Minister to Belgrade. The Duke of Argyll and Lady Evelyn Campbell and the Marquis of Hartington arrived at the castle to dine with her Majesty. Lord Elphinstone and Colonel J. C. McNeill had an interview with the Queen, and, with Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Prince Christian also arrived at the palace from Cumberland Lodge. The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princesses

Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse visited her Majesty. The Queen held a Drawingroom. Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse were present at the Royal Italian Opera in the evening.

On Wednesday morning the Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, visited the Royal Academy Exhibition at Burlington House. The Royal party remained for upwards of one hour inspecting the principal works of art exhibited.

Her Majesty held a Council at the palace on Wednesday. The Marquis of Ripon, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Countess of Erroll, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe and Lady Victoria Edgumbe have dined with her Majesty; and the Marchioness Dowager of Tweeddale has been on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

## COURT ENTERTAINMENTS.

The state ceremonies which have recently taken place in town have had the largest attendance yet of this season.

At the Queen's Levée, held by the Prince of Wales yesterday week at St. James's Palace, on her Majesty's behalf, the presentations numbered upwards of 460. With the Prince of Wales were the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The Queen's Drawingroom, which her Majesty held on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, was one of the fullest of the year. The wife of the Chinese Minister and the wife of the First Secretary of the Legation were presented, and about 125 other presentations were made. The Royal personages present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Hereditary Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The Queen wore a dress of black silk, handsomely embroidered with white silk and trimmed with black satin and chenille. Her Majesty also wore a white tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds, a necklace and earrings of large diamonds, the koh-i-noor as a brooch, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, St. Isabelle of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of gold brocade over a jupe of the same shade of satin trimmed in point d'Alençon; corsage to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil; Indian ornaments of emeralds and pearls; Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a petticoat and body of heliotrope satin and velvet, trimmed with fine Brussels lace; train of heliotrope velvet, with Brussels lace and shaded feathers. Head-dress—plume, veil, tiara of diamonds and pearls; ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

Princess Christian wore a dress and train of black satin de Lyons, handsomely trimmed with jet and tulle. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, plumes, and veil, and a diamond butterfly; ornaments, a necklace of diamonds and diamond brooches. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, the Order of St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Prussian Order for Care of the Wounded.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pale pink satin trimmed with narrow black lace and sprays of blush roses, the train of stamped velvet gauze over pink satin. Head-dress—feathers, veil, and diamond stars. Her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace, brooch, and earrings, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Queen held another Drawingroom on Thursday.

Her Majesty's first state ball is fixed for the 27th inst., at Buckingham Palace, and the Queen's birthday will be celebrated on the 29th inst. A Levée will be held by the Prince of Wales on the 31st inst. at St. James's Palace, on her Majesty's behalf. Another state ball and two state concerts will end the Court festivities of the season.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, at an early day after his sons' return, took them to pay a visit to the Earl of Northbrook at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty. His Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales have entertained at dinner the newly-appointed Ministers, with the ladies of their respective families. The Prince took the oaths at the House of Lords yesterday week. His Royal Highness also held a Levée, and in the evening dined with the Earl of Fife and the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms at St. James's Palace. Last Saturday the Prince visited the Victoria and Albert Docks at North Woolwich, and in the afternoon inspected Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton's (Grenadier Guards) collection of British and Foreign War Medals at the Dramatic Gallery, New Bond-street. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and the Hereditary Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe visited their Royal Highnesses. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with all their family, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. Flood Jones, and the Rev. Daniel Moore, officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse arrived at Marlborough House on Monday on a visit to the Prince and Princess. The Prince met his Royal relatives at the Victoria station. The Duke of Edinburgh also came to meet them at the station. Prince Leopold called upon the Grand Duke after his arrival at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, went to a matinée at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, at which, by the special recommendation of the Prince, the first of a series of performances in French was given. The one chosen on this occasion being "L'Aventurière" of M. Emile Augier given by a company selected from the various London theatres, under the direction of Miss Geneviève Ward. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, went to the Gaiety Theatre. The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke were present at the Queen's Drawingroom on Tuesday, and in the evening they went to the Haymarket Theatre. The Prince has visited Mrs. Butler's and Mr. Boehm's and other art-studios during the week. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, have been to the Royal Italian Opera.

The Prince, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, will preside at their annual regimental dinner at Willis's Rooms, on the 27th inst.

The Duke of Connaught was driving from his residence at Bagshot to his regiment at the North Camp on Thursday week when the horse shied at a waggon of straw, his trap was upset, and he was thrown violently out, as also was his servant. The shafts of the trap were broken off. The Prince was but slightly hurt. The accident happened close to the

Tumbledown Dick Inn, whence his Royal Highness procured a cab and went to the camp. The Duke was well enough to accompany the Duchess to the Opéra Comique the same evening.

Prince Christian presided at the festival dinner in aid of the funds for the Hospital for Women, held at Willis's Rooms yesterday week. Prince Christian, with Princesses Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, left Cumberland Lodge on Saturday for Germany.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammungen, who have arrived at Cowes, were visited by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar shortly after their return from their honeymoon.

## ANNIVERSARIES OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Among the anniversary dinners of benevolent societies which have recently been held are the following:—

The annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund took place at Willis's Rooms; Mr. Millais, R.A., presided. In proposing the prosperity of the fund the chairman spoke of the close sympathy between artists and literary men. Their tastes and vicissitudes were much the same; they practically belonged to the same company of which Shakespeare was the king—of vagabonds and strolling players. Among the other speakers were Lord Justice James, Mr. Tom Taylor, and the Earl of Derby. The subscriptions and donations for the evening amounted to about £1100, including one hundred guineas from the Queen.

Earl Delawarr presided at the Freemasons' Tavern at a dinner of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He was supported by the Duke of St. Albans, the president of the society, Mr. P. S. MacIver, M.P., Professor Thorold Rogers, M.P., Mr. J. F. Firth, M.P., and about one hundred delegates from various parts of the kingdom. The accumulated funds of the society now exceed £25,000.

The annual dinner of the Provincial Newspaper Society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Mate, of Poole, in the chair. Amongst the speakers and the guests were Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., and Mr. P. S. MacIver, M.P.

Prince Christian presided at the first public dinner held in aid of the funds of the Women's Hospital, Soho-square, which was held at Willis's Rooms. Among the guests were Earl Sydney, the Chinese Minister, Earl Brownlow, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Commander Cameron, and Major-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allen. This is a national institution without endowment, where patients are received from all parts of the kingdom. His Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the hospital, and the result was an announcement of subscriptions to the amount of £1200.

The Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival, held at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, of the City Orthopaedic Hospital, situate in Hatton-garden. The subscriptions amounted in the aggregate to about £500.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., presided over the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, which took place at Willis's Rooms. Subscriptions amounting to £2300 were announced.

The annual dinner of the London Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Benevolent Association took place at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., the subscriptions being £215.

The anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Alms-house, and Orphans' Asylum Corporation was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Among the speakers were Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Sala. Mr. Sala in the course of his speech said that in his recent visit to the United States he was much struck with the great improvement which had taken place in the tone of the American press. Subscriptions amounting to £1131, including nearly £400 in the Lord Mayor's list, were announced.

At a dinner in aid of the funds of the Borough Jewish Schools on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Arthur Cohen, M.P., presiding, about £900 was subscribed.

A liberal list of subscriptions was read at the festival dinner of the friends of the Female Orphan Asylum, which was held on Tuesday at the Albion Hotel.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will take place at the Crystal Palace on Thursday next, under the presidency of Mr. James Hiscutt Crossman; the anniversary dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, June 7, when Mr. Justice Bowen will preside; the Marquis of Tweeddale will preside at the anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum on Wednesday, June 23, at the Freemasons' Tavern; and the Duke of Connaught has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, to be held on Wednesday, July 7, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street.

"A Guide to the House of Commons of 1880," just published by Messrs. Ward and Lock, merits our particular commendation. It contains short biographical notices of all the members; the numbers polled for all the candidates at the recent elections, with the population and number of the constituency in each case; a brief historical record of events since 1873; the changes in the Administration; the laws regulating Parliamentary elections, and rules of procedure in Parliament. It will be a most useful companion to the reading of future debates in the House.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting held last week at the Mansion House to consider the best means of relieving the distress caused by the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Persia. Among the speakers were Mr. Bryce, M.P., Major Burnaby, Sir Julian Goldsmid, and Lord Teynham. Letters were read from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster supporting the movement, and inclosing contributions. It was announced that the fund already amounted to £3000.

It has been decided that in future all officers who have commuted their retired pay must, in order to ensure the retention of their names in the "Navy List," send annually to the Secretary of the Admiralty a notification of their being alive. Such notice should be sent in between Jan. 1 and March 31 in each year, and in the event of it not being received it will be concluded that the officer is dead, and his name will be removed from the lists of the Navy accordingly.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday evening at the Holborn Townhall over a public meeting of the inhabitants of the district in connection with the recent fire in Gray's-inn-lane, where numbers of poor people lost their effects. A committee was formed, and subscriptions are invited from those who may desire to relieve the distress of the sufferers. The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie writes that contributions for the relief of the sufferers may be forwarded to himself, to the churchwardens of St. Alban's, Holborn, or to the Sister Superior, Mission House, 26, Baldwin's-gardens.



## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday week Wagner's "Lohengrin" was given, for the first time this season, with most features of the cast similar to those of previous occasions. Again the Elsa of Madame Albani was a performance of exceptional grace and charm, with occasional instances of greater intensity of dramatic feeling than heretofore. The arduous part of Ortruda was sustained by Mdle. Pasqua, who was most successful in her share of the duet with Elsa at the beginning of the second act. Signori Gayarré and Cotogni were, as heretofore, respectively the Lohengrin and Telramondo; other features in the cast having also been as before.

Last Saturday's performance consisted of Meyerbeer's final stage work, "L'Africaine," with a new representative of the principal female character. The part of the heroine, Selika, the African Queen, has been frequently identified with the fine performances of Madame Pauline Lucca, and has also been filled by Madame Adelina Patti. Notwithstanding these associations, however, Mdle. Turolla achieved a success which will probably be increased by repetition, especially if she will throw a little more force and stateliness into some of the demonstrative situations. Mdle. Valleria, as Inez, sang finely, particularly in the prominent passages for that character in the concerted music of the second act. M. Lassalle's fine singing and acting as the slave, Nelusko, were the principal features of the performance, as they were last year, when that gentleman made his first appearance here in the same part. The aria "Figlia dei Rè," and the storm-song "Adamastor," were enthusiastically encored. Signor Carpi was a satisfactory Vasco di Gama, and other characters were filled as before. Signor Vianesi has continued to fulfil the duties of conductor.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, and included the brilliant singing of Madame Albani.

On Monday "Il Trovatore" was repeated, and M. Engel was again favourably received on his second appearance as Manrico. Mdle. Turolla sang with much effect as Leonora, and Mdle. Pasqua was again the Azucena. Owing to a cold, M. Lassalle was replaced, as the Count di Luna, by Signor Graziani. For Tuesday and Thursday repetitions were announced, respectively of "Le Prophète" and "Rigoletto." This (Saturday) evening Madame Adelina Patti returns as the heroine in Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta."

As previously announced, Mr. Mapleson begins his new season of Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening. We gave, last week, an outline of the prospectus of arrangements, and must refer hereafter to the opening performances. The opera promised for the first night is "Faust," with Madame Christine Nilsson as Margherita, Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Mr. Maas as Faust, Signor Del Puente as Medistofele, and Signor Galassi as Valentino.

## THE RICHTER CONCERTS.

The new series of these concerts at St. James's Hall began on Monday evening. We have already given an outline of the arrangements for these important performances, of which there are to be nine this year, conducted, as before, by that admirable director Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna, with Herr Franke as leading violinist. Monday's programme included the overture to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," Beethoven's first symphony and Schumann's fourth, and Mr. C. H. Parry's pianoforte concerto, played by Mr. Dannreuther (as at a recent Crystal Palace Concert), each of the orchestral pieces having been given with a precision of execution and an alternation of delicacy and grandeur that are rarely attained in such performances.

The concerto was again played by Mr. Dannreuther, and with the same masterly execution as before.

Herr Henschel sang, with much effect, the scena, "Wo berg ich," from Weber's "Euryanthe," besides two lieder of Brahms's, accompanied on the pianoforte by Herr Frantzel. Herr Richter received a well-deserved ovation on his entry into the orchestra.

The serial performance of all Beethoven's nine symphonies is to be continued at the next concert, on May 20, when also Schubert's grand symphony in C major will be included in the programme.

The two operettas, "The Stepmother" and "Lovers' Knots," produced at St. George's Hall last week, are lively and agreeable trifles; and, although given only with accompaniment of a pianoforte and a harmonium, were—especially the second—very effective in performance. The first piece is written by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, the music by Mr. W. Austin; the text of the other being by Mr. C. V. Bridgman, and the clever and spirited music by Mr. W. E. Bendall. The characters in "The Stepmother" were well sustained by Misses José Sherrington and Purdy, Mr. G. Power, and Mr. Thorndike; as were those in "Lovers' Knots" by Miss Emily Cross, Mr. A. L. Oswald, Mr. D. Cox, and Mr. Rutland Barrington. Several pieces in each were encored. From such a beginning much may be expected from Mr. Bendall in the department of comic opera.

The production, at the Royal Albert Hall, of Dr. Dearth's new oratorio, "Israel in the Wilderness," was briefly announced last week. Its performance included the co-operation of a full band and the choir of Mr. William Carter, who conducted. Apparently, however, scarcely sufficient preparation had been bestowed in rehearsal, and the work suffered somewhat therefrom. Most probably we shall have a future opportunity of speaking of its merits under more favourable conditions. Meanwhile we may record the facts that the solo music was generally better rendered than that for chorus and orchestra. The solo vocalists were Misses A. Larkcom and H. Meason, Mr. P. Blandford, and Signor Ghilberti. There were three encores—the air "For the Lord is full of compassion" (by Miss Meason), the solo "I shall see Him" (by Signor Ghilberti), and the unaccompanied sestet "Blessed be the Lord." The solo writing (perhaps from the cause already referred to) was much the most effective portion of the work.

The third subscription concert of the twenty-fifth and last season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place yesterday (Friday) week, when Madame Albani sang the soprano solo in Mendelssohn's hymn "Hear my prayer," with fine religious expression; having also displayed her charming vocalisation in Bellini's "Qui la voce" (encored), Mr. Leslie's ballad "The Brookside," and the Scotch air "Robin Adair." Bach's motet for double choir, "The Spirit also helpeth us," and other pieces, were admirably sung by the choir; vocal solos were contributed by Miss M. Lennon and Mr. F. King; and there was some skilful violin playing by Herr Schnitzler, who was favourably received on his first appearance in England. Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual. The fourth concert takes place on June 2.

That excellent institution the South London Choral Association (conducted by Mr. L. C. Venables) gave its fourth concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when several part-songs, madrigals, and glees were very effectively sung,

vocal solos having been contributed by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Orridge, and Signor Foli.

The third matinée of Mr. John Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday, when Dr. von Bülow was the pianist.

Of the so-called "Welsh Demonstration"—the first performance of Dr. Joseph Parry's new oratorio, "Emmanuel"—we must speak next week.

That accomplished pianist and clever composer Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave her annual concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening.

The programme of the first of Mr. Charles Hallé's eight recitals—which took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon—comprised Beethoven's pianoforte trio in D, Schubert's fantasia in C for piano solo, Brahms's sonata for piano and violin, and a pianoforte trio by Berwald, for the first time. This is the twentieth season of these interesting performances. As before, Madame Norman-Néruda is the violinist and Herr Franz Néruda the violoncellist.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the concert organised by Viscountess Folkestone (in aid of the funds of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street), took place at St. James's Hall. An interesting feature of the programme was Runberg's "Toy symphony," with the following distribution of instruments:—Cuckoo, Mr. A. Sullivan; Quail, Mr. C. Halle; Nightingale, Mr. J. Barnby; Woodpecker, Mr. A. S. Chapell; bells, Sir Julius Benedict; drum, Mr. A. Randegger; rattle, Mr. Blumenthal; trumpets, Dr. Stainer, Mr. Kuhe; triangle, Mr. L. Engel; first violins, Mr. Manns, Mr. Cousins; second violins, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. Santley, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz; violoncello, Mr. H. Daubert; pianoforte, Mr. Cowen, Mr. J. F. Barnett. Mr. Henry Leslie was announced as conductor.

The second of Messrs. Ludwig's and Daubert's classical chamber concerts takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of the well-known pianists, Madame Arabella Goddard (at the Steinway Hall), Mdle. Ida Henry (at the Royal Academy of Music), and Miss Jessie Morrison (at St. James's Hall)—all on Wednesday.

Two concerts will be given by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James's Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings next week, when Berlioz's "Faust" music will be performed, directed by Mr. Hallé, with band and chorus of three hundred performers, as at his Manchester concerts. The solo vocalists are to be Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hilton, and Herr Henschel.

Mr. Gay and Mr. H. S. Sankey are arranging a concert in aid of the Margate branch of the Victoria Hospital for children, in which Princess Louise takes great interest, to be given at the Cliftonville Hall, Margate, on Whit Tuesday.

## HOME NEWS.

M. Alexander Condostavlos has been appointed Greek Minister in London.

The powers of the University of Cambridge Commissioners have been extended until Dec. 31, 1881.

Mr. Francis J. S. Foljambe, M.P., was on Monday appointed Lord High Steward of the borough of East Retford.

It is thought Mr. Fawcett will introduce a bill to facilitate investments in the Funds through Post-office Savings Banks.

The Marquis of Ripon, the newly-appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has taken his departure.

Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Denman have been appointed additional Judges for the trial of election petitions.

Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the new Governor of Natal, was on Tuesday night entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Langham Hotel.

The Tay Bridge inquiry was terminated last Saturday, when the Court adjourned *sine die* for the Commissioners to make their report to the Board of Trade.

The first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club will take place next Wednesday, at the Powder Magazine, Hyde Park, and that of the Coaching Club on the following Saturday.

Major Paget, M.P. for Mid-Somerset, has given his tenants notice that the reduction in rents, averaging from ten to twenty per cent, made by him last year will be repeated this year.

The working classes of Birmingham made their eighth annual collection towards the Hospital Saturday Fund last Saturday. Their contributions amounted to £2714, which is £233 in advance of the sum raised in 1879.

Admiral R. F. Gambier, chairman, and the directors of the useful institution the Royal Sailors' Home, Portsmouth, make an urgent appeal to the public for funds, about £1800 being required to complete the extension of the Home.

The new docks built at North Woolwich were flooded from the river Thames for the first time on Thursday week. The opening ceremony will not take place for some weeks. The water area of the docks is now 174 acres.

The Alexandra Palace opens to-day under entirely new management, when opera and a variety of amusements will be given. For Whit Monday there will be a special programme of unusual extent.

Last Saturday the Adelaide, a steel paddle-steamer, intended for the Great Eastern Railway Company's Harwich Route to the Continent, was successfully launched from the yard of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company.

Sir N. de Rothschild, M.P., yesterday week opened at Aylesbury the new buildings which he has erected, at a cost of from £2000 to £3000, and conveyed to the existing Mechanics' Institute on a lease for 1000 years at a peppercorn rent.

The Mercers' Company has voted one hundred guineas in aid of the extension and maintenance of the Brompton Consumption Hospital; and have given a second donation of thirty guineas to the funds of the Andrew's Waterside Church Mission.

On Tuesday the United States relief-ship Constellation sailed from Queenstown, on her return voyage to America. As she passed down the river the bunting on the different flagstuffs was dipped. The ship was also saluted by the ensign at Spike Island and the forts.

The Fishmongers' Company have unanimously resolved to confer the honorary freedom and livery of their guild upon Earl Granville, who, in signifying his intention to accept the same, has mentioned June 12 as a convenient date for the presentation.

The Kidderminster memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill is to be completed by November, and on Monday afternoon the sculptor, Mr. T. Brock, met the local committee to determine the question of site. This, it was decided, should be in the centre of a trivium near the Townhall.

An amateur art-exhibition will be held at Lowther Lodge, Kensington-gore, on June 3 and next two days, and the proceeds will be divided between the Parochial Mission Women Society and the Ladies' Nursing Association. Works of art of all descriptions are to be sent not later than the 29th inst.

The Liverpool School Board has resolved to give instruction in practical cookery in the schools under their charge. A specially qualified teacher is to be appointed, at a salary of £80, to superintend the classes.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that during the excitement of the election contest in Midlothian Mr. Gladstone found leisure to execute a Latin translation of Toplady's well-known hymn beginning "Rock of Ages." This was sent by the Premier to General Grant Wilson of New York.

The *Gazette* contains an Order in Council to the effect that her Majesty is pleased to approve of the "five-gallon measure" as a new denomination of standard, and directs that the same shall be made a Board of Trade standard in like manner as if it was mentioned in the second schedule to the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

A new paddle-wheel steamer, destined for the service of the South-Eastern Railway Company between Folkestone and Boulogne, was on Monday launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, the ceremony of naming the vessel—the Albert Victor—being performed by her Royal Highness Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck.

The result of the L.A. examination in connection with the St. Andrew's University, which recently took place at the centres, St. Andrew's, London, and Halifax, has been announced: ninety-two ladies enrolled for examination this year, eighty-one passed in one or more subjects, and twenty-eight have obtained the degree of L.A.

The National Fine-Art Association, of Castle-street, Holborn, have published two new facsimile reproductions in oil colours from Mr. F. Goodall's pictures, now in the Royal Academy, "Holy Childhood" and "Hannah's Vow." These are an advance upon anything we have seen of their kind; the delicacy of the flesh tints is specially remarkable.

The Library Committee of the City Corporation have, in accordance with the resolution of the Court of Common Council, directed the Free Library, Reading-room, and Museum at the Guildhall to be kept open on Saturdays until the same hours as on other days, from ten in the morning till nine at night. This resolution will come into force on June 5.

Lord Aberdare presided on Tuesday over a meeting of the council of the Royal Horticultural Society, and Colonel Clarke over a general meeting, at which twenty-nine new Fellows were elected. Dr. Denny took the chair at the Floral Committee. A gold medal was granted to Messrs. Veitch for a group of small azaleas flowering beautifully among green Japanese maples.

The Channel Squadron has arrived at Berehaven, and Admiral Hood reports that his search for the Atalanta has proved unsuccessful. An official note from the Admiralty states that little hope is now entertained there that the Atalanta is still afloat, and a full and searching inquiry is to be held in order to ascertain whether the ship was fitted for the service on which she was employed.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Captain R. Kirby Ridgeway, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the attack on Konoma, on Nov. 22, 1879, more especially in the final assault, when, under a heavy fire from the enemy, he rushed up to a barricade and attempted to tear down the planking surrounding it, to enable him to effect an entrance, in which act he received a very severe rifle-shot wound in the left shoulder.

Some amusement was caused in the Worship-street Police Court last Saturday by the appearance and demeanour in the dock of a performing bear, accompanied by its keepers, two French peasants. The trio, of whom the bear seemed the most intelligent member, had been arrested for causing an obstruction in Clapton. Great difficulty was experienced in making the men understand that bear-dancing was illegal, but this having been done they were discharged.

A return issued on Monday as to paupers relieved on Jan. 1 in the present year shows that the total number was 844,038, in 649 unions, containing a population, according to the Census of 1871, of 22,706,302. This gives a proportion of 3·7 per cent of paupers on the population. Of the paupers relieved 194,651 were in workhouses and 649,387 received outdoor relief. As compared with the number of paupers relieved on Jan. 1 last year, the return shows an increase of 38,774.

The following changes and promotions have recently taken place in her Majesty's College of Arms, consequent upon the death of Mr. George Harrison Rogers-Harrison, Windsor Herald and Registrar:—Mr. Henry Murray Lane, Chester Herald, has been appointed Registrar of the College; Mr. William Henry Weldon, Rouge Dragon, has been promoted to the rank of Windsor Herald; and Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty (son of the Vicar of Ecclesfield) has been appointed Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms.

There were 2823 births and 1416 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 210, whereas the deaths were 133 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 10 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 67 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3464 births and 1699 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 47·1 deg., being 2·6 deg. below the average.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized as unfit for human food 26 tons of fish, which had been consigned to Billingsgate Market for sale. Of all this but 14 cwt. came by land. The fish numbered 16,640, and included 189 cod, 718 small crabs, 2193 haddocks, 2 ling, 19 lobsters, 79 mackerel, 462 plaice, 1 salmon, 27 skate, 12,950 smelts, and 3 trout. In addition there were 14 bags of cockles, 27 of escallops, 21 of mussels, and 16 of whelks, 2 barrels of salt cod, 145 boxes of herrings, 11 barrels of oysters, 325 bushels of periwinkles, 25 baskets of shrimps, and 29 boxes of sprats.

It is announced that the Young Men's Christian Association are about to purchase Exeter Hall, at a cost of £25,000. Mr. Hume Smith, the general secretary of the association, writing from 163, Aldersgate-street, states that whilst the money has all been subscribed for the purchase of the hall, that for the adaptation has still in great part to be raised; and that the committee will feel grateful to any gentlemen who will supplement the princely liberality of those who have preserved Exeter Hall for the grand purpose to which it has been so many years consecrated.

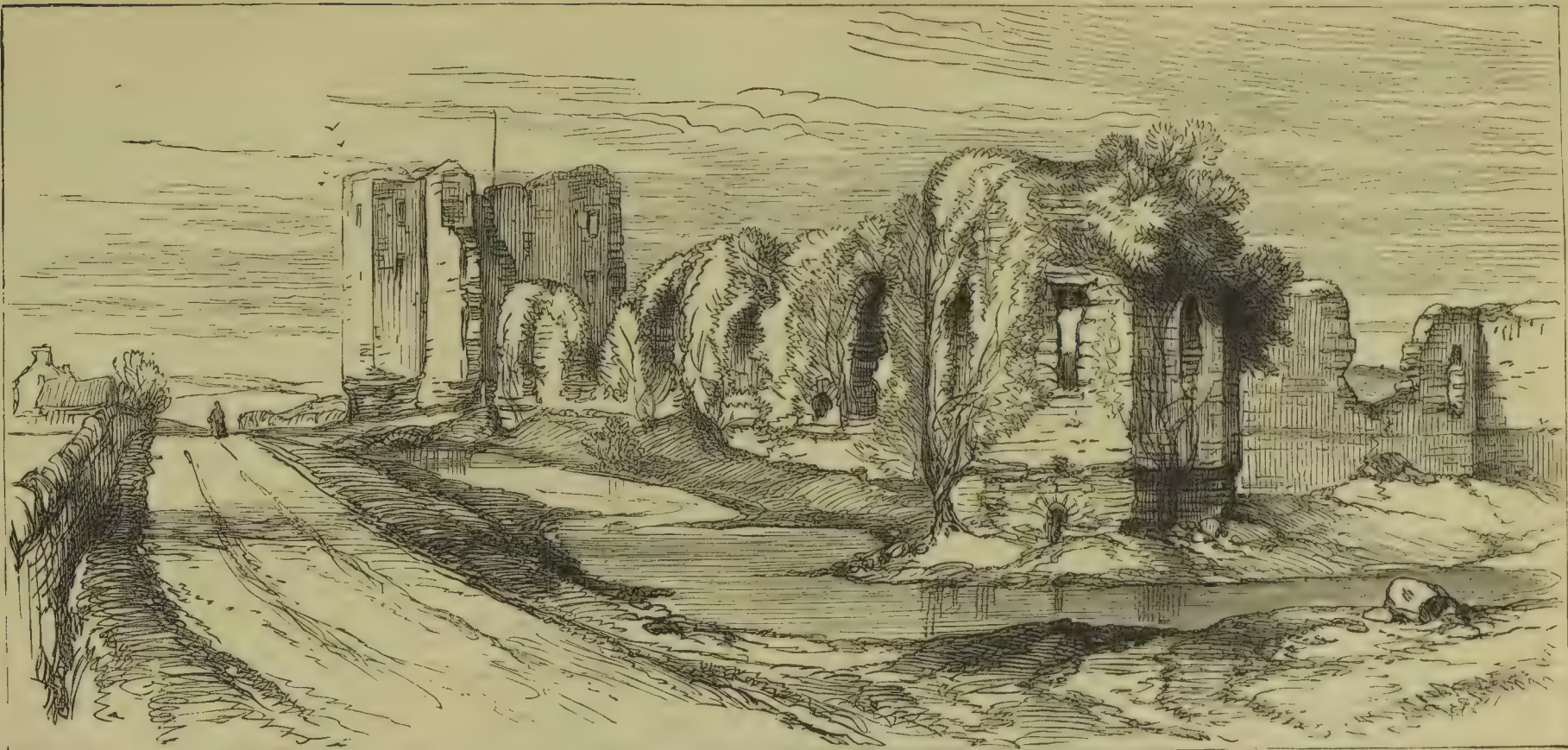
Lawrence Gilbert, who had been employed as a letter-carrier under the name of Hatch, was charged on Tuesday on remand at Hammersmith with detaining a large number of letters, which were found with a quantity of miscellaneous articles stored up in a wooden hut, where he lived alone, on the Fulham-marshes, abutting on the river near Wandsworth Bridge. A search of the prisoner's hut led to the discovery of 187 letters, 1696 circulars, 65 newspapers, 286 book-packets, and 60 stamped envelopes addressed to Messrs. Dilke and Hoare's committee, relating to the election of 1874. There were also found a £5 note, two cheques for £360 18s. 9d. and £120 6s. 3d., and a bill for £25. The prisoner was again remanded.





IRISH SKETCHES: BOG VILLAGE, COUNTY ROSCOMMON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.





IRISH SKETCHES: BALLINTUBER CASTLE, COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

## SKETCHES IN IRELAND: ROSCOMMON.

The county of Roscommon is bounded on the north by Sligo and Leitrim, on the east and south by Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, and Galway, and on the west by Galway and Mayo. Its greatest length is sixty miles, and the greatest breadth forty miles; comprising an area of 607,691 acres, of which 440,522 are arable, 130,299 uncultivated, 6732 in plantations, 768 in towns, and 29,370 under water. The surface is undulating or flat, except towards the north, where the Curlew Mountains lie, near Sligo, and the Brailieve, near Leitrim. The Shannon, with its Loughs, Boffin, Bodarigg, and Ree, form part of the east, and the Suck the west boundary; Lough Key is in the north, and Lough Gara in the west of the county. The soil in the level parts is very fertile; the subsoil is limestone. It is, however, only in the mountain districts that the rocks form cliffs, or become remarkable objects in the landscape. The grazing districts are very extensive, and in the pastures nature displays the richest verdure; there is no land more valuable for the feeding of cattle.

Peat bogs, however, cover a considerable portion of the plains in this region of Ireland. The average depth of these bogs is commonly from sixteen to twenty-five feet, but some reach thirty to thirty-five feet, and the extreme depth observed is forty-seven feet. More than two-thirds of the space occupied by these bogs is at the west side of the river Shannon, while those which lie to the eastward of the great river are generally known under the name of the Bog of Allen. The Census Commissioners, in their first report, divided the whole of Ireland into twenty-five great districts, assigning a number of acres to each, and giving a sum total of more than one million acres thus occupied. Subsequent surveys, including mountain bogs, gave the total extent of red bog as 1,576,000 acres, and the total extent of peat soil forming the covering of mountains as 1,255,000 acres. At the present time the total area of

turf or peat bog is estimated at 2,830,000 acres, nearly one seventh of the island. Of this total 1,576,000 acres are flat bog, spread over the limestone plains, nearly the whole of which could be profitably drained and converted into arable land. The remaining 1,254,000 are mountain bog.

The ancient and royal race of O'Connor were the original lords of this district; and at the time of the English invasion Roderick O'Connor was the most powerful chief in Ireland. The style of "O'Connor Don" is a remnant of the dignities that belonged to this old Irish family. The English erected castles to maintain their power and to keep the natives in check; they founded monasteries and endowed cathedrals; and all these buildings they erected in the style of their own country, modified by having to employ native workmen, and by the nature of the materials they had to work on; and, in general, buildings of the same style are later in date in Ireland than in England. Up to that time the natives had no stone buildings. It is true that, in the ninth century, Danish chiefs built castles and fortress on the banks of the rivers, to secure their conquests; but Cambrensis, writing in 1185, testifies that though these castles were then empty and deserted, the Irish chiefs disdained to occupy them. "For the Irish," he said, "build no castles; woods serve them for fortifications, and morasses for intrenchments."

And so far did inveterate customs prevail among the people that even after their reception of Christianity they could not be induced to build their churches and monasteries of more durable materials than their own habitations. They had no cities or towns in the earlier ages. In their wars with the English they were at last obliged to avail themselves of the arts of their enemies by erecting castles and other strongholds. The bards inveighed bitterly against this innovation. "Let us," they said, "pull down those fortresses of the insidious enemy, and cease working for them by erecting any of our own. Their stratagems will assuredly wrest them out of our

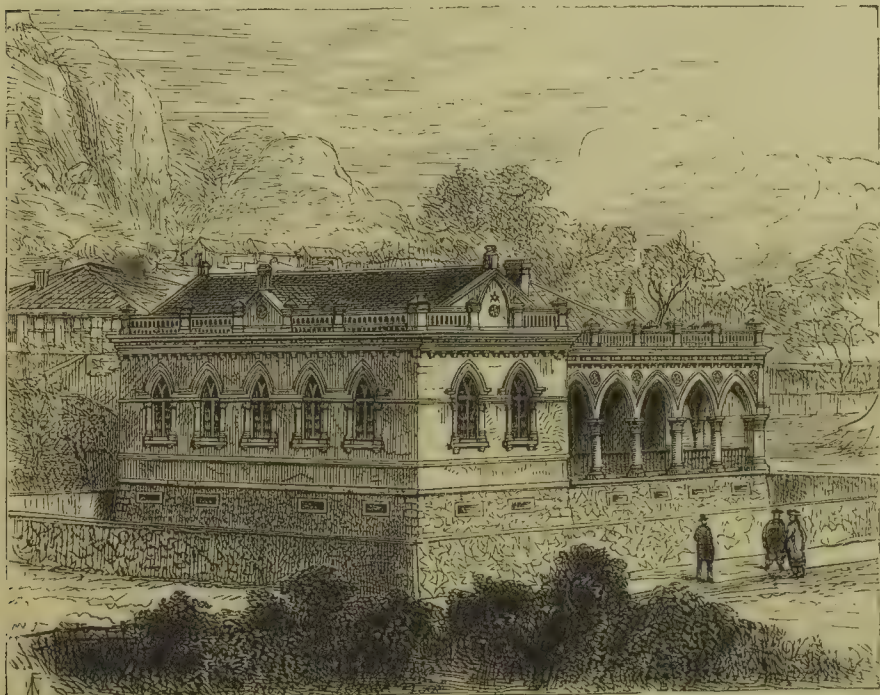
hands. Our ancestors trusted entirely to their personal valour, and thought the stone houses of the Gauls a disgrace to courage."

## NEW MASONIC HALL, KOOLANGSU.

Some of our readers may possibly be ignorant of the situation, if not of the very existence, of Koolangsu. It is a small island in the harbour of Amoy, one of the five ports thrown open to trade by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. Koolangsu is now chiefly occupied by the private residences of the various officials, merchants, and missionaries, who make up the total foreign community, all business being transacted upon the other side of the water, close to the native city of Amoy. Our Engraving, taken from a photograph by Mr. St. J. H. Edwards, of the American Consulate, shows the new Masonic Hall recently erected to accommodate the members of the "Ionic" and "Corinthian" lodges. It was designed by Mr. W. Danby, of Hong-Kong, and contains a spacious hall of fifty feet in length by twenty-five in breadth. The Worshipful Master of the Ionic Lodge for the present year is Brother Herbert A. Giles, District Grand Senior Warden, Hong-Kong; and of the Corinthian Lodge, Brother W. C. Howard.

## NEW CHURCH AT CHISWICK.

The Bishop of London lately consecrated the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, built on the Bedford estate, Chiswick, close to Turnham-green railway-station. The district which the new edifice will serve is one rapidly growing in houses and population. The building is constructed of red brick, in the old Gothic style, with what are termed "Queen Anne" additions. After the ceremony of consecration there was an offertory for the building fund, £1000 remaining due of the £6000 which was the cost of erecting the church.



NEW MASONIC HALL, KOOLANGSU, AMOY.



CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, BEDFORD PARK, CHISWICK.



## THEATRES.

At the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, an interesting experiment was made on Monday afternoon at the Prince of Wales's Royal Theatre, in relation to the French play of "L'Aventurière," by M. Emile Augier, which was produced under the superintendence of Miss Geneviève Ward, and in the performance of which she sustained the onerous part of Clorinde. It is interesting to know that she succeeded. The possibility of an English actress acting a difficult French character has thus been tested; and the result must be scored as a very peculiar triumph for Miss Ward. Her accent had the advantage of being free from French provincialism, and was throughout perfect in tone and classical in cadence and pronunciation. Other parts deserve various degrees of praise. The Fabrice of Mr. H. St. Maur, the old Monte Prade of Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, the Don Annibal of M. Marius, the Lélie of Miss Herbert, the Horace of Mr. George Power, and the Dares of Mr. Horace Wigan, all justify us in recording them as meritorious assumptions. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke of Hesse were present.

Mr. Augustus Harris, stimulated by the success of "La Fille de Madame Angot," so gorgeously produced at Drury Lane, has further ensured the continued prosperity of the national theatre by the timely production of an entirely novel spectacular ballet on an extensive scale of stage magnificence, entitled "Les Sirènes." Invented by the late Hippolyte Monplaisir, and suggested by Schiller's "Fischer-Boy," it has now the advantage of John D'Aubon's invention in the supply of dances for the illustration of the action. Some hundred artistes are engaged in these, and by their symmetrical motions captivate the attention of the delighted audience. The argument is judiciously stated in the programme. Ninon (Miss Percival) is, as we have above intimated, a fisher-boy, who has fallen in love with Naila, the Queen of the Sirènes (Mdlle. Palladino), whom he has seen across the transparent waters of the Mediterranean. Allured by the songs of the Sirènes, he ventures near a dangerous eddy, in which his boat is speedily engulfed. Her Marine Majesty thereupon orders her three grotesque slaves—Scarabeo, Astaco, and Langusto (Mr. Waite, Mr. Storey, and Mr. R. Bradford)—to bring the shipwrecked sailor to her presence, where Nino, entranced by the seductive allurements of Naila and her attendant sirènes, becomes quickly reconciled to his fate, and consents to stay in the sea-queen's submarine abode. The immense resources of the capacious stage of Old Drury are exhausted to furnish enchantment for the spectators; and some very picturesque scenes have been painted by Mr. Cuthbert, representative of the seashore by the Island of Ischia, and the coral palace supposed to exist beneath the waters. Some of the brightest and most beautiful of costumes are bestowed upon ladies more radiant and lovely than their attire. The whole, indeed, forms an elaborate spectacle calculated to dazzle the most critical of audiences, and does credit to the enterprise of the young manager, Mr. Augustus Harris.

Mr. Hollingshead's idea of exhibiting a series of "Neglected Plays" that amused our forefathers, but which are supposed to be too antiquated in spirit for general modern performance, has come to a premature close. Lillo's "George Barnwell" stood the test better than was expected, and commanded repetition on the score of its own merits. It has been followed by "The Castle Spectre" of the once celebrated "Monk" Lewis, so called from a romance which he published early in life. This drama, down to a recent period, has continued to be popular in the provinces; but is, with others, to-day driven from the country stage by the touring companies now so constantly in operation. It was very successful on its first representation at Drury Lane, in 1797. In some respects it resembles Schiller's famous play of "The Robbers," and, like that, may be taken to represent the stress-and-storm period of dramatic transition. Schiller learned to cultivate a better taste in the composition of his subsequent dramas. The English playwright, likewise, has improved by practice, and long left this extreme style of melodrama behind him; nevertheless, he has not altogether attained the purification and elevation of judgment of which the German poet set so noble an example. The work of Lewis, as produced by Mr. Hollingshead, incurred the ridicule of the audience. It would serve no good purpose to continue the experiment.

The last nights of "The Naval Cadets," at the Globe, have already arrived. This (Saturday) evening the ever welcome "Cloches de Corneville" will be produced anew.

Next Wednesday will witness the last performance at the old Princess's Theatre. The programme issued for the occasion is very attractive.

Miss Ellen Terry announces her benefit at the Lyceum for the evening of Thursday, the 20th inst. "The Merchant of Venice" will, on this occasion, be followed by, for the first time, "Iolanthe," an idyl in one act, adapted and rewritten by Mr. W. G. Wills, from Henrick Ilerz's poem, "King René's Daughter." Miss Terry will appear as Iolanthe and Mr. H. Irving as Count Tristan.

Miss Gertrude Kellogg, who is highly spoken of, announces a recital from American authors on Friday afternoon (this week) at Willis's Rooms.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ridiculously easy victory of Fashion in the Chester Cup makes it a matter of regret that, owing to the death of her nominator, she was unable to run in the One Thousand Guineas, and cannot compete for the Oaks. It is clear that her defeat in the Newmarket Handicap must not be taken into account, and was probably due to the storm of wind and rain which prevailed while the race was being run; and many people believe her to be the best filly of her year. She is engaged in the Manchester Cup next week, her weight, inclusive of a 10lb. penalty, being 6st. 13lb., so that she has to concede 6 lb. to Elizabeth, the winner of the One Thousand. The only other race worthy of note on the Chester Cup day was the Badminton Stakes, in which Donhead, a son of Doncaster and Lady Lavender, scored a very popular victory for the Duke of Westminster, in spite of being seriously disappointed in trying to get through his horses. Six ran for the Dec Stakes on the Thursday, but the contest was virtually a match between Teviotdale and Toastmaster. There was little to choose between the pair in the betting, and they ran a tremendous race home, the latter winning by a head almost in the last stride. Then we had the singular spectacle of a notorious non-stayer like Herald winning a Queen's Plate over two miles of ground, his three opponents being so bad that he was enabled to canter behind them, and beat them for speed at the finish. Only five ran for the Great Cheshire Stakes, and Mandarin (8st. 11lb.) looked so well that 6 to 4 was laid freely on him. Rosalind (7st. 1lb.), who was a good deal fancied, cut up wretchedly, as did Reconciliation (7st. 5lb.), but Humbert (7st. 7lb.), who was not backed for a shilling, managed to upset the favourite. Meetings were also held during the week at Windsor and Bromley, but the racing, though good enough of its kind, needs no special remark.

Comparatively few people visited Newmarket for the Second Spring Meeting. The card on Tuesday was by no means a strong one, but the weather was fine and warm, and some very remarkable reversals of public form took place. Merry-go-Round, the conqueror of Mask, was the absolute last in the Craven Meeting. Then, after Althotas had run away from a solitary opponent in the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, a field of nine were brought out against the flying Angelina in the Breeders' Plate. It did not appear feasible that she could be beaten, and odds of 5 to 2 were laid on her; but Tristan, whom she disposed of without an effort at Epsom, held her safe all the way. Backers had scarcely recovered from this blow when Enone, the newly-named filly by Hermit—La Belle Hélène, was beaten by Kühleborn. This running was utterly unaccountable, for Kühleborn is a very moderate colt, while Enone had never previously been fairly extended; but in this race she seemed quite incapable of an effort when Wood called upon her. The Newmarket Spring Handicap was won by the colt by See-Saw—Mrs. Waller (6st. 8lb.), after a pretty race with Stichey (7st. 8lb.). Fordham was in the most extraordinary form, and rode no less than five winners during the day; but we regret to say that Archer is still suffering from the effects of the attack made on him by Muley Edris, and will not appear in the saddle just yet.

A great many people have been attracted to Mitcham-green during the last few days to witness the practice of the Australian team, who have landed safely in England. As far as we can judge, the members of the present eleven quite equal their predecessors in ability, and it is to be hoped that they will be able to arrange one or two matches against opponents worthy of their steel, instead of spending the whole season in playing against eighteens and twenty-twos.

At the end of last week Miss Agnes Beckwith performed the remarkable feat of remaining in the water for thirty consecutive hours. She accomplished this wonderful performance in the whale-tank at the Royal Aquarium, and did not appear any the worse for this great tax upon her powers of endurance.

The undergraduates of the University of London who have obtained exhibitions, prizes, and medals during the past academical year, the graduates who have passed in the several faculties, and the graduates who have obtained scholarships, prizes, and medals, were on Wednesday afternoon presented to the Chancellor of the University, Lord Granville, at whose hands they received the distinction gained.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Ragged School Union was held in Exeter Hall on Monday—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report, read by Mr. J. Kirk, gave a most satisfactory account of the work of the society; but, while many of the schools had had a hard struggle in the past year to obtain needful supplies for the maintenance of the work, there had been a falling off in the amount received from the public. The children, as usual, sang a variety of hymns and pieces.

Mr. Kemp-Welch presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (Belvedere), held at the Mansion House. Reference was made in the report to the society having been compelled to curtail its work of usefulness from lack of funds; and it was stated that the expenditure during the twelve months had amounted to £5131, against an income of £5531.

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TREATED FOR THE WRONG COMPLAINT.

It is at all times hard to lose one whom the survivors hold dear, but it is trebly so when they have the consciousness that but for mistaken treatment the deceased might have been with them still. In some cases the fact that the patient is treated for the wrong complaint is known in sufficient time to admit of the patient being saved; and at Woodhouse, near Sheffield, we have a case in point. A man in this place, with a wife whom he dearly loved, became alarmed at the sight of her—winter by winter gradually sinking, until, as he said, he feared “an irreparable loss.” She was treated for Weakness, and Palpitation of the Heart, but only to become weaker and a greater sufferer. By chance at this time there came unto the wife a little medical work, which she read with the anxiety of a sick person anxious to recover. It advocated a remedy for a complaint from which our patient had hitherto believed herself free; but the testimony in favour of this new medicine was so consistent and favourable, and so many differently named complaints had been cured by its use, all of which, it was declared, had their origin in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, for which this medicine was a specific, that the lady became strongly desirous of giving it a trial. The thought came forcibly home to her that in all likelihood she was not treated for the disease from which she was really suffering; and hence the reason of her non-recovery. Acting on this idea, she pleaded to her husband, with all the pertinacity of a woman and of a sick person's wish, to procure the medicine; but he, unwilling to believe that a remedy prepared for a disease which he thought entirely foreign to her own could relieve her sufferings, put off complying with the request; but he was at last prevailed upon to do so. The remedy was tried, and in three days the patient found relief, and with a continuance she grew better, until in a short time she was enabled “to do her own work with comfort,” which she had not for a long period previously been able to do. Mr. Wm. Dawkins and his wife, the parties referred to above, are both now grateful and earnest advocates of “SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP,” which has restored health to the wife and happiness to her husband. There is nothing marvellous about this cure; the poor woman had been treated for Weakness and Palpitation, which were but symptoms of her complaint, while the disease itself, Indigestion, was allowed to pursue its deadly work unchecked. Mr. A. J. WHITE, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., the proprietor of the medicine, maintains that Indigestion is the source of the maladies with which one third of the population are afflicted. His remedy, the “CURATIVE SYRUP,” is prepared with especial reference to this disease, and does not the case above serve to show that parties really suffering from Indigestion, know it not? They are treated for its developments and not for the disease itself, which, as shown, readily yields to the operation of the “CURATIVE SYRUP.” Thousands have gone on suffering more or less, and continue to do so because the right remedy has never been used, for the case above is not a solitary one in suffering, but has its counterpart in many homes in the land. The letters that follow go far to prove the efficacy of the CURATIVE SYRUP in cases of Indigestion, for which disease, be it always remembered, its use is advocated, and also to show the estimation in which it is held, as is also proved by the enormous success attending its introduction.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE FOR INDIGESTION.

“Rose Villas, Percival-street, Midland-road, Peterboro’, May 17, 1878.

“Mr. A. J. White.

“Dear Sir,—I think it is a sense of duty on my part to alleviate the sufferings of others, afflicted as I have been for years. I have been suffering from bad Indigestion, which caused severe pains at the chest. I have had also dreadful pains at the pit of the stomach, and have been so confined in the bowels that I have been for days without having anything passed through me. I was induced to try several kinds of medicine, but as soon as they had passed through me I was as bad as ever; but after taking two small bottles of your celebrated medicine (Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup) I felt like a new man. It has also done my wife a great deal of good for pains in the head and between the shoulders, accompanied by sinking sensations in the stomach. In both our cases the greatest benefit has been derived from the use of the Curative Syrup. I took one bottle a short time ago to a lady who was suffering from faintness and sickness after eating, and when I was there the other day I asked her if the medicine had done her any good, and she replied that the first dose had relieved her, and she now felt quite well again, the medicine, in her opinion, being worth a guinea a bottle. She signified her intention to have another bottle in hand, in case any of them were taken ill.

“These are not falsehoods, but positive facts, and any one who wishes to communicate with me on the subject can do so, as I will gladly answer any inquiries.

“I remain, yours respectfully,  
“FREDERICK WALLACE.”

Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, Chemist, of Bridgehouses, Sheffield, writes, May 3, 1880:—

“I take great pleasure in recommending your Curative Syrup; it always gives satisfaction. I can confidently state, without the least exaggeration, there never was yet any patent medicine that has such an enormous and increasing sale. One gross of the 2s. 6d. size bottles only lasts a very short time. Such extraordinary demand must warrant it a safe and effective medicine.”

Offentimes RHEUMATISM is the result of Impaired Digestion. Such cases will be cured by SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

“Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.

“Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from Rheumatism and Dropsy; but now, although I am 63 years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let any of my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking it for two days; and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.

“Yours truly,  
“CHARLES SLATE.

“Mr. A. J. White.”

Mr. J. LONGBOTHAM, Chemist, Chester-le-Street, county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:—

“I have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase. In my long experience (fifty years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory.”

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Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

“SWEET AS THE AMBROSIAL AIR.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,  
With its perfume rich and rare;  
Sweet as violets at the dawn,  
Which the emerald buds adorn;  
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,  
From the richly-laden earth,  
Is the “FRAGRANT FLORILINE.”

The teeth it makes a pearly white,  
So pure and lovely to the sight;  
The gums assume a rosy hue,  
The breath is sweet as violets blue;  
While scented as the flowers of May,  
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,  
Is the “FRAGRANT FLORILINE.”

Sure, some fairy with its hand  
Cast around its mystic wand,  
And produced from fairy's bower  
Scented perfumes from each flower;  
For in this liquid gem we trace—  
All that can beauty add and grace—  
Such is the “FRAGRANT FLORILINE.”

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WHITE AND LOVELY TEETH.

If teeth are white and beautiful,  
It keeps them so intact;  
If they be discoloured in the least,  
It brings their whiteness back;  
And by its use, whose good effects  
Are daily to be seen,  
Thus hence it is that general praise  
Goes to “FRAGRANT FLORILINE.”

One trial proves conclusive quite,  
That by its constant use  
The very best effects arise.  
That science can produce  
Is the talk of every one,  
An all-absorbing theme;  
Whilst general use becomes the use,  
Of “FRAGRANT FLORILINE.”

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,  
The teeth a pearly white;  
The gums it hardens, and it gives  
Sensations of delight.  
All vile secretions it removes,  
However long they've been;  
The enamel, too, it will preserve,  
The “FRAGRANT FLORILINE.”

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

A few drops of the liquid “FLORILINE” sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The “FRAGRANT FLORILINE” should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The FLORILINE combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties; at the same time it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation. It beautifies the teeth and gums; it arrests the decay of the teeth; it acts as a detergent after smoking; it renders the gums hard and healthy; it neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth; it imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

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## PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

## No. VI.—THE GOVERNESS.

Mr. Beauchamp was a man who had made a stumble on the threshold of life and fallen headlong into the Civil Service. He had thought himself very lucky when he was called away from college to what was thought a snug berth in the Audit Office on ninety pounds a year. His father, who was an Indian Colonel on half pay, congratulated him as though his fortune was made, and considered that he was well out of all the ills of life. This was partly true. A young fellow having nearly two pounds a week paid regularly can manage to rub on with hope and good spirit. Clothes are getting cheaper every year, chop-house dinners are not expensive to those who know where to go for them. No matter what is the price of bread, a bachelor has always his penny roll, and an ingenious youth has only to keep his own counsel to make as creditable a figure in the world as young Huncks, the pawnbroker's son, or Mr. Grubbe, whose uncle has been three times a bankrupt. In truth, he can hold his own against all comers if not over fast and inclined for too much joviality in the evening.

It is a very different sort of business when the Government clerk on ninety pounds a year gets married. That is a dreary business. No more penny rolls; no more chop-house dinners or jolly companions for him. Henceforth he is wholly absorbed by house rent, taxes, baby-linen, and small accounts. Mr. Beauchamp did not make quite such a mess of his prospects as that; but he was a fine handsome fellow, with a very warm heart, who looked the future steadily in the face with a manly courage. He was conscious, too, of having no common share of energy and intelligence; so when he began to rise in the office and his salary reached two hundred a year, he married pretty Miss Trevor, who brought him nothing but beauty and goodness.

In any other career but the public service such a couple would have set ill-fortune at defiance. Beauchamp had all sorts of talents. He could have written a leading article better than nine professional journalists out of ten; he could draw well enough to make amusing caricatures which would have sold excellently; and he had such a notable head for figures that any public company with a shrewd eye to business would have jumped at him. Confound that Civil Service! It seemed to paralyse him. He never dared to give up what seemed a certainty for an uncertainty; and so he went peddling on from year to year with an increasing family and a face growing ever longer and longer towards Christmas time. There was a secret but active prejudice, too, against him at the office. A series of very clever articles published in a county newspaper, on some question of the day, were traced to him, and the Chief Commissioner of Audit sent for him to give him his choice between dismissal and pledging himself on his word of honour to cease all connection with the press. He had better a thousand times have sent his trumpery clerkship to Jericho, and thrown himself resolutely into the buoyant sea of life, determined to sink or swim. He would have floated like a cork, and have been in comfortable circumstances almost immediately; but the public service seems to exercise an unwholesome fascination over the luckless people who once come under its spell. In truth, it gives good employment to



"She had made her sisters' pinafores when they were younger; now she cut out their bonnets and dresses, turning her nimble fingers to anything."



"Then she packed up such few things as she wanted, and kissed her father, with her prim little black silk bonnet on, ready to start."



a certain dull sort of fellow who is fit for nothing else; there are branches and departments also that are made to pay by a very different class of people; and favourites, who get fat little things put in their way, have now and then cause to congratulate themselves; but for upright, clever men it is no place at all. Besides, the department never forgave Mr. Beauchamp for those unlucky newspaper articles. Over and over again he was passed by and younger men were put above him, till at sixty he was a nervous, dejected old person, with six grown-up daughters, all unmarried, and five hundred a year. He was in mortal fear, too, of being superannuated and sent about his business to make way for somebody with more influence.

His house cost him a hundred a year. He knew it ought only to have cost him fifty; but he had tried houses at fifty pounds a year, and had had to pay the difference in cures for colds and omnibuses and shoelather. Moreover, provisions are dearer in the suburbs than in town. There remained four hundred a year, minus income tax and other taxes, to clothe, feed, warm, and cherish nine persons. The thing might have been done, save for the doctors; but Mrs. Beauchamp was always ailing. The youngest daughter had a delicate chest, another had met with an accident which made her lame from infancy. Three of the rest had to be sent to finishing schools. It would never do to leave the girls quite without accomplishments; and their mother was no longer able to teach them. Rosamond, the eldest, a resolute young lady of twenty-seven, with calm, steadfast eyes and a face habitually pale, remained at home, and was the angel of the house. She had made her sisters' pinafores when they were younger; now she cut out their bonnets and dresses, turning her nimble fingers to anything. Her needle was for ever in her hand when she was not busy with other duties. It was Miss Rosamond who kept the maid-of-all-work within reasonable bounds, and persuaded her to put on a white apron when she served dinner. It was Miss Rosamond, again, who made a toothsome dish out of nothing, when her weary, dispirited father came back from his office overlaid with thoughts and cares. She would sing the ballads that he loved when a youth full of energy and ambition; she would talk to him so brightly of hope and happiness that now and then the smiles would come back to his poor old faded face, and his worn-out heart would be warmed back to gladness. She was her mother's nurse, too, and her weak sister's nurse, and she had bought quite a pretty crutch for her lame sister out of the price given for some empty bottles which were the most precious things left to the Beauchamps by the half-pay Colonel when he went his way to another world, congratulating himself on having done so well for his son.

But it was all in vain; the family continued to grow poorer and poorer. There were nine mouths to feed—eight human beings who felt hungry two or three times every day; and it is the absolute necessities of life which cost money nowadays. A rich man can cut down his expenses; a poor man cannot. Luxuries may be suppressed, but not appetite. Rosamond, as might have been expected, was the first to take a commonsense view of the awkward position in which they were placed when the coal-dealer's bill had remained six weeks unpaid one severe winter. She did not say anything, save to her mother, with whom she took quiet counsel; but she answered an advertisement for a governess, and engaged herself for sixty pounds a year to teach all she knew. Then she packed up such few things as she wanted in an old box, which she managed to make look presentable, and kissed her father, with her prim little black silk bonnet on, ready to start.

The proud head of the gentleman drooped as he took leave of her; but she and her mother were of one mind, and gossiped and kissed away, as women will, the sharp pang that it gave him to see his darling go among strangers. Then the thing was done.

Happily, employment is easily had, nowadays. Rosamond's lines fell in pleasant places. She was her mother's pupil, when Mrs. Beauchamp had health and strength to teach, and so had been educated in the best manner. She could puzzle many a schoolboy in historical knowledge. She was great at facts and dates. She spoke and wrote exquisite English, much better than that in use at our Universities; and she was a musician of no common excellence. She could draw and paint, too, in a lady-like way, and had a very fair conversational acquaintance with the more popular sciences. Above all, she had the art of teaching and of making herself respected and beloved.

Every Sunday she came home, and every quarter day she left ten golden sovereigns in her mother's frail hand, taking her silent blessing in return. Mr. Beauchamp did not know of that little arrangement; there are holy secrets among good women which must needs be kept; but he felt that things went on easier to him as an overburdened house may feel when an unseen shoulder is put to the wheel behind him. The coal-dealer's bill seemed to dwindle miraculously, nothing was heard of the cost of cod-liver oil for Alice, or of the extras charged in the school bills for Mary and Jane. By-and-by, too, Rosamond's salary was increased, and her contributions grew larger as the rich people with whom she lived appreciated her more and more. She managed to give a hundred pounds, and a gold bracelet, which had been a present to her on her birthday, when her sister Jane married a young physician who fell in love with her while in professional attendance on the family. Fortunately, the Beauchamps could not afford a medical man of more experience. For her own part, she had renounced all thoughts of marriage when she had gone away from her father's house. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why she prospered. She aroused no jealousies; she excited no rivalries; she was never in the way of her pupils or their friends. She dressed with a certain determined plainness which was without pretension, and wore neither ornaments nor curls. She was very comely, but it was the comeliness of a Quakeress, prim, staid, and reserved, though she was never ascetic or obtrusive in her self-denial. Her words were always sweet, but they were few. Possibly this peculiarity, which is precious in woman, may have struck Sir Job Sheepskin, the great equity lawyer, who had been at Winchester with her father, for he got into a way of sidling up to her when he dined, as he did oftener, and oftener, at the house where she lived. No doubt he would have married her if she would have had him; but she had a fine womanly instinct for the proprieties, and brought him to his senses one summer afternoon when he had called early to make his offer. It is seldom, however, even in this hard world that self-sacrifice and steady good conduct go unrewarded; and a marvellous day came at last for the Beauchamps when Sir Job Sheepskin's will was opened, and it was found he had left the whole of a successful barrister's fortune to brave Rosamond.

There were other governesses, perhaps equally meritorious, who had been friends of hers, and often when she went home of a Sunday afternoon there might have been seen a quiet, well-dressed lady, walking, with a soft, graceful step, from evening service at a church hard by. It was Miss Kindleigh, who was the providence of the Tumbledowns. Those illustrious personages would long ago have been lost, ruined, dragged through the mire

and in again, but for Miss Kindleigh, who at least kept motherly hold over the Honorable Misses Tumbledown. Even the rascally old Viscount, who passed his time between Monaco and Newmarket, spoke of her with respect, for his wife had died in Miss Kindleigh's arms, thanking the governess, and mutely beseeching her to befriend those she loved when she was gone.

Then there was Miss Segrave, daughter of the great silver-smith, who failed as she was about to marry the eldest son of an Earl. She had taken her disappointment without a murmur or a tear, save such as were poured out in prayer to God. Then she had gone into Mrs. Mereworth's family, and the two ladies had been as sisters to each other for more than twenty years. She now taught the children of those fine girls whom she had brought up to be good and charming women. Both generations call her "Aunt Alice," and would have sooner seen their very roof tree go down than that ill or hurt should come to her. All the boys had wanted to marry her directly they came of age; all the girls had insisted that she should be among their bridesmaids. Every one of the married daughters had a child named after her, save one who had only boys; but even she managed to pay her beloved governess homage by calling her firstborn always "Alick," though his name was Alexander. All her savings for thirty years are in the hands of Mereworth and Co.; and Sir John, who is head of the firm, often tells her she is quite a rich woman. Indeed, she has never been able to spend anything; for Mrs. Mereworth has always contrived that they should wear just the same things, and she has received birthday gifts, and Easter gifts, and New-Year's gifts, and Christmas boxes without number. The youngest of the Mereworth girls will have it all when she dies; and Sir John often calls her "the little heiress," in consequence.

A high-souled lady, too, is Miss Lisle, whose father was a Victoria Cross, and died of jungle fever in India. He had intrusted all his fortune to his elder brother to pay off mortgages on the family estate, trusting in his honour and affection to be just and brotherly when the land was clear. Nothing could be got, however, from the brother, whom nature had made a curmudgeon. Then Miss Lisle bravely went into service, not disguising to herself that it was service, and must be faithfully performed. She found a home among some just but unsympathetic people; and they soon learned to acknowledge her value. Her salary was doubled at the end of the third year she had lived with them; and when Mr. and Mrs. Manley, the hard-headed persons who employed her, found out that she spent every shilling she earned on bringing up her two brothers respectfully, they abruptly asked her whether she would marry their only son, whom she knew very well was in love with her. After she had said yes, it seemed as though a stone had been rolled off her heart, for the young man himself had often pressed her sorely, and she had turned away from him with unutterable pain. Now she cried, for the first time since she had been left alone in this cruel world, which must be met with dry eyes; and Providence so watches over the good and true that she and hers were evermore the pride of the Manleys. She had a delightful wedding, and these unsympathetic people, who had been so cold to her at first, turned out to be of those who wear better than they look, and, though outwardly undemonstrative, were really upright and genial.

Last year the Home Secretary agreed to pardon and release Edmund Galley, who was convicted at Exeter in 1846 for the murder of a farmer at Moretonhampstead, and subsequently sent as a convict to Australia. The sentence of death having been commuted, the Lord Chief Justice, who was present at the trial, having heard last year from Mr. Thomas Latimer, of Exeter, that Galley was still alive, wrote to Sir R. A. Cross on his behalf, expressing his belief of the man's innocence. Sir Eardley Wilmot brought the matter before the House of Commons with the result indicated above. A communication has been addressed to Lord Chief Justice Cockburn by the magistrates of the district in which Galley had resided, dated "Burrowa and Yass Police Districts, New South Wales, Jan. 27, 1880," expressing their thanks for the exertions made by his Lordship "to obtain justice for this aged man, suffering so long the penalty of the law for a crime of which he was not guilty."

St. James's Hall was crowded on the night of Thursday week with an audience composed almost exclusively of women, who assembled to make what was described as a "National Demonstration of Women" in support of the claim of female ratepayers to the Parliamentary franchise. A small number of men were admitted to the galleries on payment of 2s. 6d. each. Viscountess Harberton presided; there were several ladies of title on the platform, and a large number of delegates came from various parts of the country. The principal speakers were the chairwoman, Miss Helen Taylor, Miss Becker, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. A. Arnold, Miss Tod, and Miss Rhoda Garrett. A resolution in support of the object of the meeting was carried with one dissentient, a man in the gallery, who was received with cries of "Turn him out!" It was also resolved to present a memorial embodying the resolution to the First Lord of the Treasury.—A supplementary meeting was held next day at St. James's Restaurant to consider the best means of bringing the claims of female ratepayers to the Parliamentary franchise before Parliament. The chair was taken by Miss Helen Taylor. Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., was one of the speakers. Several ladies addressed the meeting.

The annual march-out and brigade drill of the City Volunteers took place last Saturday afternoon, when there was a strong muster of the five regiments who are entitled to the distinction of being termed "London corps." The London Rifle Brigade and the Engineers assembled in Finsbury-circus, marching off at a quarter to five, and being joined at the Bank by the 2nd and 3rd London. On the Embankment the Brigade was reinforced by the 1st London Artillery, who led the way from thence to Hyde Park, where an instructive drill was gone through under Colonel Burnaby, the Commander of the Grenadier Guards, in the presence of General Higginson and his staff. At the conclusion of the drill the brigade marched back to the Duke of York's Column, where they were dismissed.—Other brigade drills of metropolitan regiments were held in Hyde Park and on Wimbledon-common, besides which most of the corps not officially engaged were being exercised in battalion drill in one or other of the parks or open spaces round London.—The thirteenth annual assault of arms and athletic sports of the 1st Middlesex or Victoria Rifles took place at their spacious head-quarters, Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were carried out under the guidance of a committee of stewards, including Captains Pixley, Keeson, and Hart, Captain Halkett being judge, and Mr. M. A. Ord Mackenzie hon. sec. The band of the regiment was stationed on the lawn, and played during the afternoon various popular airs and compositions of music.—The Cambridge University Volunteers have received permission to form a regimental camp at Colchester from June 14 to June 24.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Clements, W. F., to be Curate of Mistley-cum-Bradfield. Dawes, C. R.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Hastings. Evetts, T.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Falkner, F. A.; Rector of Bucklands Ripers, Dorset. Gibson, H. F.; Honorary Minor Canon of Winchester. Hibbert-Smith, J. T., late Curate of Quarrington; Curate of Amble. Hoskyns, Sir J. L.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Lound, A. G.; Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire. Menzies, F.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Mills, J. G.; Hospitaller of St. Thomas's Hospital. Penny, E. L.; Chaplain to H.M. Dockyard, Bermuda. Pinwill, E.; Vicar of Ermington-cum-Kington, Devon. Pryce, John; Rector of Treddraweth-cum-Llangwfan. Woosnam, C. M.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Tyne.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church at St. Leonard's on Thursday week.

On Ascension Day a new Mission-house was opened in the large and increasing parish of St. James-the-Greater, Derby.

St. Andrew's, Butterwick, near Freiston, has been reopened by the Bishop of Lincoln, after a thorough restoration under the care of Mr. Fowler, of Louth.

The Bishop of Exeter has reopened the pretty church of St. Swithun, Shobrooke, near Crediton, which has been restored at a cost of £2500.

The 226th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon with a choral service.

Last Saturday the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, Bromley, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It takes the place of an iron church which has been used for the last eight years as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church.

The widow of Mr. W. W. Hall, of the Faversham Gunpowder Works, has laid the foundation-stone of a new church which she is having erected at Preston-next-Faversham at her own cost, as a memorial to her late husband.

The Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church at Wilden, near Stourport, on the 4th inst. The site was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but the whole cost of the structure, with furniture, organ, and other matters, has been defrayed by Mr. Baldwin, the outlay being upwards of £2000.

The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M.A., who has just completed his twenty-fifth year's tenure of the Vicarage of Christ Church, Hampstead, has been presented by his congregation with a cheque for £281, in recognition of his devoted labours amongst them during that lengthened period.

A bazaar will be held at the Holloway Hall on June 9 and two next days in aid of the building fund of Holy Trinity Church, Crouch-hill, Hornsey. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, will attend in state and open the bazaar.

A conference of clergymen and others interested in the organisation and maintenance of Sunday schools was held on Tuesday morning at the City Terminus Hotel, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Commemoration of the Centenary of Sunday schools. The Bishop of St. Asaph presided.

Last Saturday afternoon the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the new Church of St. John the Evangelist at Bromley, in Kent, which has been erected by voluntary subscriptions, at a cost of £5150, including the outlay for the purchase of the site. Mr. E. H. Scott, of Sandridge Park, contributed £1500.

A meeting, called for the object of promoting missions to Calcutta, was held in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, on Monday afternoon, by permission of the curators. The Bishop of Oxford presided, and amongst those who took part in the proceedings were—Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., late Governor of Bombay; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P.; Canon King, and Professor Monier Williams, O.I.E.

A stained-glass window has recently been placed in Chewton Mendip Church by Lord Carlingford to the memory of his wife, the late Countess Waldegrave. The window was executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.—Another window by the same firm has been presented to St. Mary Magdalene's, Langthorne, Yorkshire, by Captain Robert Hay, in remembrance of his grandfather, the late Mr. Mark Linskill.

Bangor Cathedral was on Tuesday reopened, after restoration from the late Sir Gilbert Scott's designs. The Bishop of Derry preached at the opening service, which was largely attended from all parts of Wales. In connection with the opening, the Masonic Lodges in North Wales presented a bishop's throne. The cost of the restoration has been borne chiefly by Lord Penrhyn and Mr. Assheton Smith. There was a musical festival in connection with the opening services.

Earl Nelson delivered a lecture yesterday week at Bideford on "Home Reunion." The Bishop of Exeter presided. The subject of the lecture was suggested by a long discussion between the Rector of Bideford and the Wesleyans, and pointed out how Dissenters might be brought back to the Established Church. Many Dissenting ministers attended by invitation to take part in the discussion which followed. The Bishop invited all Dissenting ministers to the platform, and they complied, amid loud applause. His Lordship said the object of the meeting was to secure greater unity among all Christians.

A conference was held on Monday at Sion College to promote the objects of the Bishop of London's Fund. The Bishop, who presided, stated the financial position of the fund, and expressed regret that it did not receive more support. As compared with the previous year, the receipts had shown a decrease of nearly £1000; but the subscription had just kept above the £20,000 which seemed to be about the usual limit of the contributions. The total expenditure in sites and buildings amounted to upwards of £7000, and over £6000 had been paid in stipends to the clergy appointed to the new churches erected by the fund.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., has, on the occasion of entering on his eightieth year, been presented by the residents on his Dorsetshire estate and the immediate neighbourhood with an address of congratulation. In the course of a week above 1100 signatures were attached to the address.

The imports into Liverpool during the past week show a large increase in the arrivals of live cattle and sheep from America and Canada; the totals for the week being 1582 head of cattle, 1764 live sheep, 34 pigs, 7195 quarters of beef, 1477 carcasses of sheep, and 350 of pigs.

We learn from Madeira that the Union mail-steamer American, while on her voyage from Southampton to the Cape, broke her shaft and foundered on April 23. Her passengers, fifty-eight in number, and the crew, embarked in eight boats. Three of these, containing fifty-four persons, were picked up on April 25 by the mail-steamer Congo, and reached Madeira on Saturday morning. The five boats were safe when last seen, making for Cape Palmas, the weather being fine at the time. The exact locality of the ship when the accident occurred was lat. 2 N., long. 10 W.





LORD NORTHBROOK.

MR. DOBSON.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT.

EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

Duke of Devon.

EARL STANLEY.

LORD SELBORNE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. CHILDERS.

MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. BRIGHT.

EARL GRANVILLE.

MR. FORSTER.

# THE NEW CABINET.



## The Extra Supplement.

## THE NEW CABINET.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Liberal Cabinet, is the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, of Fasque, County Kincardine, a Liverpool merchant, and was born Dec. 29, 1809. He received his education at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, taking a double First Class in 1831. In the following year he contested Newark in the Conservative interest, and sat for that borough until December, 1845. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, and three months subsequently became Under-Secretary for the Colonies, retaining that post until his Ministerial leader went out of office, in April, 1855. On Sir Robert Peel returning to power in 1841 Mr. Gladstone accepted the appointments of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, exchanging the former office for the presidency of the Board of Trade, in succession to the Earl of Ripon, in 1843. In 1845 he succeeded the late Earl of Derby in the Secretaryship for the Colonies; but shortly after resigned the office and his seat, and remained out of Parliament until the general election of 1847, when he was returned for the University of Oxford. Finding himself opposed to his colleagues on the questions of University reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities, Mr. Gladstone in 1851 separated himself from the body of the Conservative party, and at the general election of that year succeeded in regaining his seat only after a severe contest. In December, 1852, he joined the "Coalition" Ministry of Lord Aberdeen as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but resigned the appointment in 1855 soon after the reconstruction of the Cabinet by Lord Palmerston. He remained out of office for some time, and in the winter of 1858-9 was employed on a special mission to the Ionian Islands. In June, 1859, Mr. Gladstone resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and when Lord Palmerston died he retained the Chancellorship under the late Earl Russell, and also assumed the leadership of the House of Commons. At the General Election of 1865 Mr. Gladstone was rejected by the University of Oxford, but obtained a seat in South Lancashire. In June, 1866, the Government being defeated in Committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. He lost his seat in Lancashire at the General Election of 1868, but was returned for Greenwich by a large majority, and on the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry Mr. Gladstone succeeded him as Premier. In 1873 the Government sustained a serious defeat in the rejection of the Irish University Education Bill, and Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation; but, Mr. Disraeli declining to take office, he was commissioned by her Majesty to reconstruct the Cabinet. In August, 1873, Mr. Gladstone undertook the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office as First Lord of the Treasury, retaining the dual position until the adverse verdict of the constituencies in 1874 caused the resignation of the Ministry. Soon after his retirement from office Mr. Gladstone formally announced, in a letter to Earl Granville, his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was born in 1815, and took his degree at Oxford in 1834. He sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth, and also for Lichfield for several years previous to succeeding his father in the Peerage in 1846. His Lordship's official life dates from 1840, when he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1848 he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in 1852 succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office. Lord Granville has held various other official positions, having in turn been Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and President of the Council, which office he held in the two Cabinets presided over by Lord Palmerston. Lord Granville joined Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet as Colonial Secretary, relinquishing that position in 1870 to succeed the late Earl of Clarendon as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His Lordship was Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and also Chairman of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1862. He attended the Coronation of the present Emperor of Russia, as the representative of this country, in 1856. Lord Granville is Chancellor of the University of London and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, was born in 1833, and is the eldest surviving son of the Duke of Devonshire. He was educated at Cambridge, and in March, 1857, was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Liberal interest for North Lancashire. He took office as a Lord of the Admiralty in March, 1863; a month afterwards became Under-Secretary for War; and when Earl Russell reconstructed his Cabinet in 1866, his Lordship received the appointment of Secretary for War. He lost his seat at the General Election of 1868, but was returned soon afterwards for the Radnor Boroughs, and accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's Administration as Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1871 Lord Hartington succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Secretary for Ireland, and remained in that post until the dissolution. On Mr. Gladstone renouncing the leadership of the Liberal party, shortly before the assembling of the last Parliament, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen by the members of the Opposition as their acknowledged leader in the Commons. At the recent election his Lordship was returned both for the Radnor Boroughs and North-East Lancashire.

Lord Selborne, the Lord Chancellor, was born in 1812, and received his education at Rugby and Winchester Schools, and Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1837. He was called to the Bar in the same year, and afterwards practised with such success at the Chancery Bar that he was created a Queen's Counsel in 1849. Lord Selborne, then Mr. Roundell Palmer, entered Parliament as the representative of Plymouth in 1847. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's Administration in July, 1861, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1863 he succeeded the late Sir William Atherton as Attorney-General, and held the office until the retirement of Earl Russell's second Administration. On the return of the Liberals to power he was offered the Lord Chancellorship by Mr. Gladstone, but felt himself precluded from taking office by his inability to endorse the Irish Church policy of the Ministry. He represented the Government as counsel at the Geneva Arbitration, in 1871; and, the Irish Church question having meanwhile been disposed of, was appointed Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Hatherley in October, 1872, being raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Selborne, of Selborne, Hants. Lord Selborne was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1877, and again in the following year.

The Duke of Argyll, the Lord Privy Seal, sits in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, in the Peerage of Great Britain. He was born in 1823, and succeeded to the title in 1847. He held the same office he has now accepted in

the Earl of Aberdeen's Cabinet from 1852 to 1855, and on the break up of that Ministry he retained the office under Lord Palmerston's Premiership. He afterwards became Postmaster-General in the same Cabinet, but resumed the Privy Seal in 1859, exchanging again to the Postmastership on Lord Elgin being sent to China in the following year. In the last Liberal Administration the Duke of Argyll held the position of Secretary of State for India throughout. He was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's in 1851, and Rector of Glasgow University in 1854. His Grace is the author of several works, one of which, "The Reign of Law," has passed through many editions. The Duke of Argyll is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire, and a Trustee of the British Museum.

Earl Spencer, the Lord President of the Council, represented the southern division of the county of Northampton in the House of Commons for a few months in 1857, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the fourth Earl. In the same year he filled the office of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, and also to the Prince of Wales from 1862 to 1867. On the accession of the Liberal party to power in 1868 his Lordship obtained the appointment of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and retained the office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Earl Spencer is in his forty-fifth year.

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse in 1846, and was raised to the Earldom for political services in 1866. He held the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston, from 1852 to 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He resumed his former position in Lord Palmerston's second Ministry; and, retiring in 1861, was dispatched on a special mission to obtain a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. In 1864 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and retained the post until the resignation of Earl Russell's second Administration, two years later. His Lordship has previously held office under Mr. Gladstone as Lord Privy Seal, from December, 1868, to July, 1870, and as Colonial Secretary, from that date until 1874. Lord Kimberley is in his fifty-fifth year.

The Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, sat in the House of Commons as the representative of Penryn and Falmouth from 1857 to 1866, when he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the first Baron. His first official appointment was that of a Lord of the Admiralty, in 1857; but he had previously acted as private secretary successively to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and also at the Admiralty. His Lordship has since filled the following offices:—Under-Secretary of State for India, from June, 1859, to January, 1861; Under-Secretary for War, from the latter date till June, 1866; and again under Mr. Gladstone, from December, 1868, until February, 1872, when he succeeded the late Lord Mayo as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He resigned the Viceroyalty in 1876, and was then advanced to the dignities of Viscount Baring and Earl of Northbrook. His Lordship is in his fifty-fourth year.

The Right Hon. John Bright, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, returns to the office he vacated on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet. Mr. Bright joined the Ministry in 1868, as President of the Board of Trade, but was compelled by illness to relinquish the position in December, 1870, and did not again take office until August, 1873. The right hon. gentleman is in his seventieth year, and has sat in the House of Commons since 1843, when he was returned for the city of Durham; but he had distinguished himself in political life as early as 1839 by his denunciation of the Corn Laws. Mr. Bright sat for Durham until 1847, and was then returned for Manchester, which he continued to represent until 1857. At the General Election following Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country both Mr. Bright and his colleague Mr. Milner Gibson were rejected by large majorities, but a vacancy occurred at Birmingham a few months after, and Mr. Bright becoming a candidate was elected, and has represented the borough up to the present time.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was first returned to the House of Commons in 1861, as one of the Liberal members for Bradford, which constituency he still represents. Mr. Forster was a member of Lord Russell's Administration, as Under-Secretary to the Colonies, from November, 1865, till July, 1866, and on the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868 he received the appointment of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, in which position he rendered his party signal service by conducting the Elementary Education Act through the House of Commons. Mr. Forster also held the office of Fourth Charity Commissioner. When Mr. Gladstone resigned the Liberal leadership Mr. Forster was named by a section of the party as his successor, but declined to attempt the task, on the ground that he did not expect to obtain that general support without which the arduous duties of the position ought not to be undertaken. The right hon. gentleman, who is in his sixty-second year, is a Magistrate and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Captain of the 23rd West Riding Volunteers.

Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, is the second son of the Rev. William Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York. He was born in 1827, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1851. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple three years later, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1866. Sir William Harcourt was elected Professor of International Law at Cambridge University in 1869, and was a member of the Royal Commission for Amending the Neutrality Laws and the Royal Commission for Amending the Naturalisation Laws. He was appointed Solicitor-General in November, 1873, being knighted on his appointment, and held the office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in the February following. He is the author of various political pamphlets and letters on International Law, and a few years ago was a contributor to the London press. Sir William Harcourt has represented Oxford in the Liberal interest since December, 1868.

The Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, the Secretary of State for War, gained his earliest political experience in the Australian colonies, to which he proceeded immediately after leaving college. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Childers obtained a seat in the Victorian Cabinet as Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and retained the office six years. He returned to England in 1857 as Agent-General for the colony, and two years afterwards contested Pontefract in the Liberal interest; and, though unsuccessful, was able to unseat his opponent on petition, and afterwards gained the seat. Mr. Childers became a Lord of the Admiralty in 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the following year, retiring on the advent of Lord Derby's third Ministry. He was assigned the position of First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's last Government, but resigned, owing to ill health, in March, 1871. Mr. Childers joined the Ministry again as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in August, 1872, and retained the

appointment until the Administration was reconstructed in September, 1873. Mr. Childers is the author of pamphlets on "Education," "Free Trade," and other subjects, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Manor-green Hall, near Birmingham, and is now in his forty-fourth year. He was educated at University College School, London. He is an Alderman and Magistrate for Birmingham, chairman of the Birmingham School Board, president of the School of Design, and chairman of the National Education League. Mr. Chamberlain has been three times Mayor of Birmingham, in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and has represented the constituency in Parliament since June, 1876, when he was elected, unopposed, to the seat vacated by Mr. George Dixon. In politics the right hon. gentleman is a Radical, and has expressed himself favourable to the disestablishment of the Church of England, and a system of national compulsory secular education. Mr. Chamberlain was formerly a manufacturer in Birmingham, but retired from business in 1874.

The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, the President of the Local Government Board, is the only son of the late Sir John Dodson, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He unsuccessfully contested East Sussex in 1852, and March, 1857, and finally gained the seat in the April following. Since 1874 he has sat for Chester. Mr. Dodson was chosen Chairman of Committees of the whole House in February, 1865, and held the appointment until April, 1872. From August, 1873, to February, 1874, the right hon. gentleman filled the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

## FUR TRAPPERS IN CANADA.

The great fur-collecting business of the Hudson's Bay Company's agencies, over thousands of miles in the northerly parts of the American Continent, depends mainly upon the assistance of Indian hunters and trappers. In the backwoods of Canada, at a lower degree of geographical latitude, among the agricultural settlers, are to be met not a few men of the white race, who prefer to gain a living by the capture of beavers, otters, musk, mink, and sable, the skins of which are readily sold to the authorised traders. Our Illustrations, from Sketches by a travelled correspondent, show the exterior and interior of a Canadian fur-trapper's log-cabin, with two or three of those hardy men, not quite solitary like Robinson Crusoe, employing themselves in useful tasks. The first has been splitting logs for fuel, in a leisurely mood, not taking the pipe out of his mouth, and pauses a minute to ask his dog's opinion whether he shall go on with the work. He has good store of haunches of deer, with an antlered head or two, hanging upon the pole laid across a row of upright props. The indoor scene, by evening firelight, shows one quiet fellow engaged in skinning a beast he has killed; the other shaping a piece of light wood into a snow-shoe; while a savoury roast, and a pot of soup or broth, are preparing over the fire to supply their plentiful repast. The smoke-dried fish, suspended on the walls, or in the funnel-shaped chimney of planks that rises through the centre of the roof, promise likewise abundant winter food; and the beds are comfortable enough for weary hunters. A summer hunting scene, in a canoe on the lake or river, where the swimming deer must be driven to land before shooting him, lest his carcass be lost in the flood, forms the subject of the remaining Illustration. It is a fine healthy life, in the backwoods of North America; much better, we should say, to dwell there in a log-hut, but with honest and friendly neighbours, than trekking in a cumbrous bullock-waggon, for the chance of a rifle-shot now and then at South African big game, among the unsocial Boers and savage Kaffirs of the unhappy Transvaal.

A large elephant escaped last Saturday from a circus at Versailles, and indulged in a short promenade through the streets, to the dismay of the passers-by, who hastily took refuge in the nearest houses. The animal walked into the garden of the Hôtel de France before steps could be taken for his removal to the circus. But here the difficulty began. A whole body of police in vain tried to coax the elephant from his retreat, and the voice of his tamer, who soon arrived on the scene, was equally ineffective. The animal held firm to his determination to remain in the garden. At length it became evident that force would have to be used. Accordingly, a number of stout ropes were fetched, and the elephant, being firmly bound in them, was with a great deal of trouble partly pulled and partly pushed to his stable in the circus.

The council of one of the most flourishing temperance organisations in the kingdom, the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, has resolved upon holding a demonstration in Hyde Park on Whit Monday for the advocacy of temperance principles. The branches, upwards of thirty in number, headed by their rev. presidents in carriages, with bands and banners, will assemble in Lincoln's-inn-fields at one o'clock, and start thence in procession at two o'clock, via Great Queen-street, Long-acre, Leicester-square, Coventry-street, Regent-street, Oxford-street, and through the Marble Arch into Hyde Park, where addresses will be delivered by the rev. president, members of Parliament, and others. The Cardinal's "League Guards," under the command of Major Pearce, and also the juvenile guards, will be in attendance.

We learn from the *City Press* that the ceremonial opening of the new Textile Industries and Dyeing Departments of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, erected, at the cost of nearly £15,000, by the Clothworkers' Company, has been postponed until October next; but in the meanwhile the work of the various classes has been organised and begun. The laying of the memorial-stone of the new Technical School at Bradford is to take place on June 16. The cost of the building and site will exceed £15,000, towards which the Clothworkers' Company subscribe £3000. A new building for the Technical School at Huddersfield will shortly be commenced; £10,000 and upwards has been already subscribed or promised by the merchants and manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood, and to this the Clothworkers' Company have promised an addition of £2000.

The Lord Mayor of London has received a letter from the trustees of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland conveying their thanks for a further contribution, which raises the amount received from his Lordship to £32,500, and reiterating their statement that, until the coming harvest ripens, there will be urgent necessity for the continuance of grants to the various committees which have hitherto been engaged in distributing this fund.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, received a deputation representing the Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee last Saturday, and, in reply to their request that the Government would take steps for dealing with the distress which it was believed would prevail in Ireland till the harvest, said the Government were fully sensible of their responsibility in the matter, though he hoped that the steps already taken, and private efforts would prove sufficient.









THE NEW CAVALRY BARRACKS AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS, NEW BARRACKS AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## MOISTURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, F.R.S., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., gave his third lecture on Wind and Weather. He began with a brief explanation of the difference between vapours and gases, the former changing their form at natural temperatures from the liquid to the gaseous state, and the reverse; while gases remain permanently diffused and invisible. Vapour is always rising from water into the atmosphere, which can only hold a definite quantity, warm air being not so easily saturated with moisture as cold. The study of evaporation, he said, is beset with extreme difficulty, through its rate being so greatly affected by the condition of the surface from which evaporation takes place, combined with the impossibility of constructing instruments the action of which shall correspond with the circumstances; for instance, those of a grass lawn or a lake. Amongst other examples, Mr. Scott referred to figures showing that, while at Cumana, in South America, close to the equator, the yearly evaporation from the sea is 15,000 tons per acre, on our coasts it is only 2500 tons, and he regretted that the subject has, as yet, been hardly systematically treated in this country. In regard to hygrometry, after briefly describing the various instruments employed, he explained how the moisture was either calculated as to the pressure of its vapour on the barometer, or as to the dampness or relative humidity of the air, and he showed how it is that this latter condition mainly affects our sensations of heat and cold. Thus a comparatively moderate heat is very oppressive in an extremely moist atmosphere. The distribution of vapour in vertical heights was noticed, the views of General Strachey and others considered, and the important effect of the atmospheric vapour in moderating the extremes of climate alluded to. The heat that is absorbed by evaporation is given back by rain, which is condensed vapour, and rainfall is frequently accompanied by an elevation of the temperature of the air. According to Lord Rayleigh's experiments, the formation of raindrops depends on the electric condition of particles of moisture. After alluding to the production of dew, fog, and cloud, and their varied phenomena, illustrated by diagrams, Mr. Scott described the various methods of effecting condensation of vapour, and the remarkable effect of mountains in increasing rainfall. The laborious researches of Mr. G. J. Symons on this subject were referred to, and the rainfall of our islands was shown on a map. The lecture was closed with some remarks on the inability of engineers to deal with inundations, at the present time; and on the alteration caused in the condition of the earth's surface by forest clearings and by drainage works affecting the volumes of rivers.

## POLARISED LIGHT.—NEWTON'S RINGS.

Professor Tyndall, in his fifth lecture on Light and Colour, given on Thursday, the 6th inst., resumed his interesting illustrations of plane polarised light. He then commented on the action of wave upon wave in water, whereby stillness is produced, and stated that this action with waves of light is termed interference. If one series of these waves start half a wave-length after another, the crests of one series fall upon the sinuses of the other, and produce darkness. He also showed that in this interference we have not only an agency by which light may be self-extinguished, but we have also the conditions for the production of colours, which are entirely due to the difference in the lengths of the waves. Some of the constituents of the white light are quenched by interference, while others are permitted to remain. This principle was further illustrated by reference to the colours of thin plates or films, and iridescent substances brilliantly exhibited. When a beam of light falls upon films of variable thickness, such as the walls of soap-bubbles, oil on water, lead skimmings, and insects' wings, many shades of colour are produced. In the internal reflections some colours are quenched, and others transmitted. Explanations and illustrations of "Newton's rings" were also given. That great philosopher placed a lens of small curvature in optical contact with a plane surface of glass. Between them was a thin film of air, which gradually increased in thickness from the point of contact outward. He thus obtained, especially with monochromatic light, a series of bright and dark coloured rings, corresponding to the varying thickness of the films of air; and with great skill he applied his knowledge of the relation of colour to the thickness of the films, and thus accurately measured the diameter of the rings and determined the absolute thickness of the films. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrated explanations of the beautifully varied shades and tints of colour produced in polarised light by using double refracting crystals. A description was first given of Nicol's prism (two suitably cut pieces of Iceland spar united by Canada balsam), by means of which an intense beam of polarised light is readily obtained, and its application in the polariscope was explained. By the agency of this apparatus and thin plates of selenite and quartz, which possess remarkable optical properties when cut into various shapes and sizes, many brilliant chromatic effects were produced. Thus, by means of a concave quartz plate, the Professor obtained fine concentric rings of colour, which were analysed by a prism.

## FASHION IN DEFORMITY.

Professor W. H. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 7th inst., passed in review the various methods adopted by different nations, and at different ages, of deforming or altering the natural form of some portion of the body in obedience to the dictates of fashion. The various practices of shaving, cutting, and dressing the hair and beard, and tattooing the skin, were alluded to in passing; but more attention was given to the disfigurement of the nose, lips, and ears, by cutting holes and inserting various substances through them; almost identical customs being described as existing among people living at remote regions of the world. The fantastic methods of filing and chipping the front teeth into different patterns, practised by the Malays and some African negroes, were then noticed. An account of the mode of altering the form of the head, which once prevailed extensively in Europe and was almost universally adopted in Peru and on the Western Coast of North America, was followed by a description of the injurious effects produced upon the feet of civilised races by the unnatural form of the boots commonly worn, the evils of pointed toes and high heels being exemplified by diagrams and specimens. The constriction of the waist was next noticed, the figure of the Venus of Milo, and one taken from the last Paris fashion-book being compared and contrasted. All these customs were shown to arise from a similar propensity, which manifests itself in the human mind, under all conditions of civilisation, to tamper with a form which good sense as well as good taste ought to teach is the most perfect that can be designed. The origin of these fashions is mostly lost in obscurity; all attempts to solve the problem being little more than guesses. Some of them have been associated with superstitious observances, and so have been spread and perpetuated; some have been vaguely thought to be hygienic; and most have some relation to conventional standards of improved personal appearance; but, whatever their origin,

the desire to conform to common usage and not to appear singular, is the prevailing motive which leads to their continuance. The discourse was amply illustrated by portraits, skulls, models, and diagrams, and much reference was made to the observations of Dampier, Cook, Wilkes, and other eminent travellers and ethnologists, as well as to the experience derived from our own hospitals.

## ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

Professor Henry Morley gave the first of a course of five lectures on the Dramatists before Shakspeare on Saturday last, the 8th inst. He defined a play "as the story of one human action, shown throughout by imagined words and deeds of the persons concerned in it, artfully developing a problem in human life, and ingeniously solving it, after having excited strong natural interest and curiosity as to the manner of solution. It must not be too long to be presented to spectators at a single sitting." He then distinguished the true play from the Mysteries, Moralities, and Interludes. The modern play really originated from the classic dramas. These were condemned by the early Christian fathers as Pagan, and afterwards by the Church as unwarrantable entertainments, to be renounced by baptized Christians; and in the fifth century Greek and Roman theatres were in ruins. But nature could not be subdued; the mimetic instinct remained; and this led to Bible incidents being turned into plays,—by Ezekiel, a Jew, in the second century, and by Apollonarius the elder and Gregory Nazianzen in the fourth. The Mystery Plays, which had for their object the substantiating some article of faith, appear to have begun in the eleventh century with the chanting of a few texts of scripture at Easter time, accompanied by a little acting. From these were gradually developed the "Passion plays," of which twenty-eight Latin, thirteen German, fourteen French, and one Dutch, still exist. Adverting to "miracle plays," devoted to the honour of certain saints, the Professor alluded to that of St. Nicholas, and to that of St. Katherine, which was to have been represented at Dunstable by Geoffrey, afterwards Abbot of St. Alban's, before 1119. Fitzstephen, in his life of Becket, notices the devout plays representing the miracles wrought by holy confessors, exhibited in London in the twelfth century. Such were performed at the great festival of Corpus Christi, established by Pope Urban IV. in 1264. A brief notice was then given of the Chester Mysteries (24), the Coventry Mysteries (42), and the Wakefield Mysteries (32). In these the comic element was not altogether excluded. Noah's wife being dragged into the ark by her sons was an example. In the "Moralities," which began in the reign of Henry VI., and which originated in popular allegories, virtues and vices were personified. In records of 1464 mention is made of players of interludes. These were short pieces, humorous or serious, often given by the servants of the gentry after dinner to entertain the company. Being much appreciated, the actors obtained permission to repeat their pieces to the public in towns, and eventually they had to be licensed by the magistrates. Strolling players were liable to be punished as vagrants. John Heywood, about 1530, wrote many popular interludes. In one of them, "The Four P's," a palmer, pardoner, potecary, and pedlar contend as who shall tell the grossest falsehood. The palmer wins by stating that he never in his life saw a woman out of patience. Heywood's success led to many scholars following his example. In conclusion, Professor Morley gave an account of "Ralph Roister Doister," the first real English comedy, written by Nicolas Udall, Master of Eton School between 1534 and 1541, for his pupils, instead of the usual Latin play.

Mr. Robert H. Scott gave his fourth and last lecture on Wind and Weather on Tuesday last; and on Thursday last Professor Tyndall concluded his course of six lectures on Light and Colour. At the evening meeting last night Lord Reay gave a discourse on Certain Aspects of Social Democracy in Germany. This day Professor H. Morley will give his second lecture on the Dramatists before Shakspeare (Plays and Players from 1562 to 1576).

Mr. John Fiske will on Tuesday next (May 18) give the first of a course of three lectures on American Political Ideas Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History; and on Thursday next (May 20) Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids will give the first of a course of three lectures on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists. At the Friday evening meeting, May 21, Mr. William Spottiswoode, President R.S., will give a discourse on Electricity in transitu. The last two evening meetings are Friday, May 28, Mr. Francis Hueffer on Musical Criticism; June 4, Mr. H. H. Statham on the Analysis of Ornament.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., began a series of drawing-room lectures, to be given during this month, under the auspices of the National Health Society, at the residence of Mr. C. Mathews, Hertford-street, Mayfair, on Thursday week. The society is under the patronage of Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Mary Adelaide; and the Duke of Westminster is the president. It has been formed "to unite and organise voluntary efforts for the collection and diffusion of well-established sanitary knowledge." It gives support to practical efforts for carrying out the laws of health in daily life, and it aims "specially to promote sanitary knowledge in families and households, whose influence will thus afford the best support and guidance to sanitary legislation." The lecturers in this behalf are Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Dr. Samuel Wilks, Professor E. R. Lankester, and Mr. Ernest Hart. Dr. Carpenter's subject was "The Predisposing Causes of Disease." At the outset he said he should limit his discourse to the predisposing causes of "zymotic" diseases—diseases termed variously "fermenting" and "preventable" such as fever of various kinds which arose from the introduction of special poisons into the system. Such diseases were capable of multiplying themselves indefinitely and passing from one individual to another throughout a whole community. Susceptibility to take them, he held, came in some cases from a poisoned condition of the blood, arising from the body retaining some portion of the wastes which should be cast off. These wastes were reabsorbed into the blood, and acted as a ready soil from which disease would germinate. With the blood in an impure state there was the predisposition to zymotic disease; and bad water, poisoned air, or improper food would in some cases induce the zymotic diseases to develop rapidly. He dwelt upon the danger to puerperal women of being brought into contact with anyone who had been in waiting upon a puerperal fever case, and gave remarkable instances showing that over physical or mental fatigue, sleeping in unventilated places, the use of improper food, and the consumption of alcohol, predisposed to diseases of the fever and cholera type.

Dr. B. W. Richardson gave a lecture on the same day at the Society of Arts to a large audience upon Mr. Fleuss's new diving dress, commending the apparatus with particular reference to its use in case of fire, and in the exploration of mines in which there had been explosions. In the course of the address the working of the apparatus was demonstrated by Mr. Fleuss.

A lecture was given yesterday week at the Society of Arts

by Mr. W. Robertson, Superintendent of the Government Farms in the Madras Presidency, on the Present Condition and Prospects of Agriculture in South India.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens, the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, occupying the chair. Mr. Everard F. im Thurn read a paper describing an expedition which he made into the interior of British Guiana in 1878. He explained that during the last three years he had been superintending the museum at Georgetown, more commonly called Demerara. Collecting for the establishment, he had made several journeys into the interior of the country. The country might be said to consist of four tracts, lying one beyond the other parallel to the coast. Of these only the outermost, the sugar land, was at present cultivated, and inhabited to any considerable extent. Next came the timber tract, which was merely inhabited by a few negroes and Indians. It once contained much valuable timber, which was readily brought to market; but that had now been felled and destroyed, and it was no longer easy to find any spot where it would be worth while to set up the large and expensive plant necessary for remunerative timber cutting, so that, unless the forests were allowed to recover, the timber trade of the colony must ere long come to an end. The forest tract immediately succeeded the timber tract, and was uninhabited except by a few widely-scattered Indians of four or five different tribes. It was everywhere covered by dense forests, as yet untouched by the wood-cutter, and consisting largely of the two most valuable trees of the colony—the greenheart and the mora. The last tract was formed by the savannahs of the interior, which must be distinguished from the so-called savannahs of the coast and forest regions. Our share of this huge meadow was about 1400 square miles in extent. Sir Henry Barkly expressed his satisfaction at the learning that the Colonists of British Guiana were at length beginning to appreciate the value of exploration.

Mrs. Garrett-Anderson read a paper before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science on Monday night at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on the subject of "Educational Pressure," in which she reviewed and criticised the present system of education, especially with reference to girls. A discussion followed on the views she expressed.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, when a paper upon "The Data of Ethics," with special reference to Mr. Herbert Spencer's views, was read by Professor Wace. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the annual address will be delivered by Bishop Cotterill on June 7.

At a meeting of the Librarians' Association at the London Institution yesterday week, Mr. H. Wilson read a paper upon the Modern Reproducing and Multiplying Processes, which were mostly based on Photography. In the course of the paper Mr. Wilson gave a brief account of the different photo-mechanical ways of multiplying facsimiles. He also showed the new platinum photographs. The prints, after exposure to the light under negatives, are of a pale lemon colour, scarcely visible. Their "development" formed a demonstration of this simple process. The prints were drawn over a hot solution of oxalate of potash, when they immediately flashed out in full rich black, which is quite permanent. Modern copying processes, Mr. Wilson said, had attained great excellence, and their comparative cheapness brought copies of works of art, or other objects of interest, within the reach of provincial libraries and museums, and even individuals, who could not hope to possess rare and costly originals. Such excellent facsimiles of master pieces were better than mediocre originals, and their dissemination tended to elevate and refine the public taste.

At a crowded meeting of the University College Women's Debating Society, held last Tuesday, Mrs. Henry Fawcett read a paper on "Some Defects in the English Land System." After touching upon the more flagrant evils resulting from our land laws, and giving several glaring instances of the way in which the flow of capital towards investment in land improvement was checked by our mischievous system of settlement and entail and by the want of security given to the cultivator of the soil, she went on to urge the necessity of immediate reform. In face of the ever-growing foreign competition which assailed us, it was imperative that we should be free from the shackles of an out-worn feudalism, and that free trade should extend to land as well as to commerce. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was carried by general acclamation, and Mrs. Fawcett left amidst the loud and prolonged applause of the students.

Mr. Thiselton Dyer, assistant director of Kew Gardens, read a paper on the Botanical Interpretation of the Empire at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on Tuesday in St. James's Hall.

At the United Service Institution on Friday afternoon a lecture upon "Modern Fire, its Influence on Armament, Training, and Tactics," was delivered by Captain W. H. James, R.E.

## NEW BARRACKS AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

The buildings for the Household Cavalry which have been constructed on the site of the old barracks at Knightsbridge were occupied last week by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under Colonel Owen Williams, removed from the Albany-street barracks, Regent's Park. They have been erected under the direction of the War Department, and for architectural features and completeness of design are the best in the United Kingdom. The building was superintended by Colonel E. C. Gordon, R.E. The designs were furnished by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, architect, and the contractor was Mr. G. Shaw. The style followed is an adaptation of the Italian, and viewed from Rottenrow the effect is very imposing. Built of red brick and stone, the new quarters form an irregular oblong, the quadrangle for the troopers on one side, the married soldiers' quarters on the other, the riding-school and other buildings further on towards the Albert Memorial, and then the officers' quarters and stables. Besides the introduction of the most approved sanitary appliances, it is evident that the health and comfort both of man and horse have been studied to the utmost, the rooms and stables being large, well lighted, and ventilated. Above are baths and washhouses, lavatories, and a covered terrace for smokers. The married soldiers' quarters exhibit the same careful attention to detail, even to the providing of a covered playground for the children; every married soldier has the use of a suite of apartments, comprising sitting-room and kitchen, bed-room and scullery. There is a well-appointed canteen, and reading-rooms for non-commissioned officers and men, in which coffee bars have been placed. The principal feature of the officers' quarters is the mess-room, the frontage of which is to the Exhibition ground in Hyde Park—a handsome apartment, 36 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. Over the principal window are busts of former commanders, including Wellington, Marlborough, Anglesea, Combermere, Oxford, Raglan, and Hill; and the principal entrance to the barracks, also facing Hyde Park, contains representations in stone of troopers of the past and the present times.



## OBITUARY.

REV. R. G. MORE.

The Rev. Robert Henry Gayer More, of Larden Hall, in the county of Salop, Incumbent of Shipton, near Much Wenlock, whose death is announced, was born June 20, 1798, the only son of Thomas More, Esq., of Larden Hall, by Harriott, his wife, daughter of Thomas Mytton, Esq., of Shipton, and represented the very ancient family of De la More, of Shropshire. During the great Civil War the Mores of Larden and Linley were active partisans of the Parliament. At that period Richard More, of Linley and Larden, sat in the Long Parliament for Bishop's Castle, and his eldest son, Colonel Samuel More, who so gallantly defended Hopton Castle, was M.P. for Shropshire in 1656. Robert More, of Linley, M.P., F.R.S., grandfather of the gentleman just deceased, was the pupil and friend of Linnaeus, and gained distinction as a traveller and botanist.

## MAJOR HARVEY.

John Harvey, Esq., of Bargo Castle, in the county of Wexford, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1863, and late Major of the Prince of Wales's Donegal Artillery, died suddenly at Woodville, Mr. F. King's residence, near Wexford, on the 3rd inst. His loss is deeply felt. In 1835 he entered the Royal Artillery, and obtained his Captaincy in 1846, but in 1852 he retired from the service. The son and heir of William Harrison Harvey, Esq., by Elizabeth Mary, his wife, daughter of Colonel Paulet Colebrooke, R.A., he succeeded to the property at the decease of his grandfather, John Harvey, Esq., of Bargo Castle, in 1834. The Harveys of Bargo are an old county Wexford family, and claim descent from the Harveys of Bosworth, in Leicestershire.

We have also to record the deaths of—

William Booth, Esq., C.B., at Cheltenham, on the 4th inst., in his eighty-eighth year.

The Rev. Robert Hawes, D.D., for twenty-seven years Vicar of Tunstall, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-four.

The Rev. Robert John Gould, for twenty years Vicar of Mortimer, Berks, on the 28th ult., in his seventy-eighth year.

The Rev. Charles E. Paterson, B.D., Minister of the Church of Scotland Congregation worshipping at the Oratoire, Paris.

George James Alexander Walker, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Norton, Worcestershire, on the 3rd inst., in his ninety-first year.

Frederick Canning Cortlandt Angelo, Lieutenant 31st P.N.I. (late 40th Regiment), on March 26, killed in a night attack on Fort Battye, Afghanistan.

Sir John Goss, Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal and late organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 10th inst., after a long illness, in his eightieth year.

Miss Elizabeth Cottrell-Dormer, second daughter of the late Sir Clement Cottrell-Dormer, of Rousham Hall, Oxfordshire, Master of the Ceremonies, in her ninetieth year, at 1, Queen's Parade, Bath.

Lady Victoria Villiers, at Adisham Rectory, near Dingham, Kent, on the 9th inst., at the age of forty-one. Her Ladyship, who was a daughter of the first Earl Russell, was born in 1838, and married, in 1861, the Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, Rector of Adisham. She leaves a large family.

Miss Mary Merryweather, the Lady Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses for Westminster Hospital, suddenly, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-three. By the instrumentality of Lady Augusta Stanley, she and her sister had been brought from Liverpool to Westminster Hospital, where great improvements have since been made.

The Dowager Lady Ramsay, of Balmains, Kincardineshire, at Cheltenham, at the close of last week, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Smith Entwistle, of Foxholes, Lancashire, and married, in 1835, the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, the third Baronet. She was left a widow in 1875.

Henry Owen Saunders, Esq., of Killivalla House, county of Tipperary, on the 30th ult., in his seventy-sixth year. He was the second son of Owen Saunders, Esq., of Lurgay, county of Cavan, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Richard Sadler, Esq., of Sadler's Wells, county of Tipperary; was married in 1832 to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Matthew Moore, of Moore's Fort, and leaves issue.

Colonel John Williamson Lovell, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, recently, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the age of fifty-six. He entered the service in 1841, went out to Turkey early in 1854, and was employed in surveying. He was appointed Divisional Engineer to the Second Division of our army, and was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol, where he was invalided.

Mr. Philip Twells, of Chase Side, Enfield, one of the late Conservative members for the City of London, on the 8th inst., at Eastbourne, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in 1808, and was educated at Charterhouse School, and Worcester College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1834, but ultimately became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., bankers. He was first elected for the City at the general election of 1874.

A deputation from the Council-General on Education in India waited yesterday week on the Marquis of Ripon to present a memorial in favour of the education despatch of 1854. In reply, the new Viceroy said that on reaching India it would be his duty to examine all such matters carefully.

Mr. Mundella received a deputation from the Sheffield Licensed Victuallers' Association and the Beer Trade Association last Saturday, when the Beer Act of last Session was discussed, with a view to some amendment; for it is found that it is so badly drawn as to nullify some of its most important provisions. Mr. Mundella also had an interview with several members of the school board relative to the working of the Education Acts.

A large number of emigrants left Liverpool on Thursday week on board the Allan mail steamer Circassian, bound for Quebec. There were altogether 950 passengers, and they included from sixty to seventy persons, chiefly farmers and sons of farmers, who were leaving this country in consequence of their losses in their business and with the intention of forming an agricultural colony on land which will be provided by the Dominion Government in Manitoba. About twelve of the emigrants were from Salop and Staffordshire.

Two official volumes, published by Mr. Harrison, of Pall-mall, make their appearance together. The "Foreign Office List for 1880" is a complete diplomatic and consular handbook, compiled, by permission of the Foreign Secretary, from official documents as well as other sources, by Sir Edward Hertslet, Librarian and Keeper of the Papers at the Foreign Office. The "Colonial Office List" for the present year is greatly enhanced in value by the historical notices of the various colonies, which contain much information that cannot fail to be of service to merchants and emigrants.

## CHESS.

D.T. (Liverpool-road).—You waste your time and ours by sending positions shown to you by unkind friends. The problem was published in this column.

N.R. (Freckenham).—Your first letter must have miscarried; solution acknowledged.

C.C. (Dalston).—An excellent stratagem; there is always space for your contributions.

Lucernus. The author has some copies to dispose of; and if you send your name and address we can put you in communication with him.

F.J.K. (Vienna).—Many thanks; all very good and very acceptable.

ALFYN.—We are obliged to you for the full analysis of Problem No. 1886; but, as stated in our last issue, we are aware that the additional Pawn falls to serve the purpose for which it was intended.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1887 received from S. Lowe, Norman Rumbelow, and F. Wheatly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1888 received from W. Meadows (Wavertree), S. Lowe, J.H. Percy, Jun., Babbacombe, J. Nepveu, E.H. Robertson, Alfyn, B.C.M.S., M.H. Moorhouse, H. Hampton, F. Wheatly, F.L. (St. Petersburg), Alfred Southwell, L.O., K. (Bridgewater), Th. Wohlfahrt, J. Richmond, and G. Richmond.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1889 received from H.B. East Marden, Shadforth, Cent. Dr. P. St. E.J. Johnson, W.D. Jones, R.H. Brooks, Elsie, G. Dargagh, An Old Hand, M. O'Halloran, Norina, Jupiter Junior, Helen Lee, R. Gray, Ben Nevis, C.S. Cox, and L. Sharswood.—Note. This problem cannot be solved by way of 1. K. to B. 7th. The correct reply to that coup is 1. P. takes P, after which there is no mate in two more moves. The answer to 1. B. to Q. B. 2nd is also 1. P. takes P.

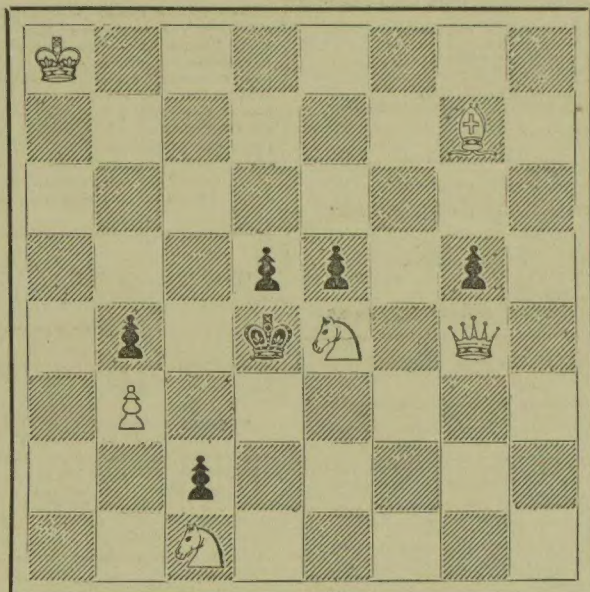
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1888.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B. to B. 2nd. K. moves  
2. K. to B. 4th. "  
3. P. to K. 4th. Mate.

## PROBLEM No. 1891.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Silver Cup Tournament of the Clifton Chess Association between Mr. FREDEN and the Rev. Mr. TIBBETTS. (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 4th	16. Kt. to Kt. 3rd	P. to K. B. 4th
2. P. to K. B. 4th	P. takes P	17. B. to Kt. 5th	Q. to Kt. 3rd
3. Kt. to K. B. 3rd	P. to K. Kt. 4th	18. B. to R. 5th (ch)	K. to B. 2nd
4. P. to K. R. 4th	P. to Kt. 5th	19. Q. Kt. to K. 2nd	K. to B. 2nd
5. Kt. to K. 5th	P. to Kt. 2nd	20. P. takes P	Q. takes P
6. Kt. takes Kt.	P. to Q. 3rd		
Inferior to 6. P. to Q. 4th.			
7. P. to Q. 3rd	Kt. to K. B. 3rd	21. R. to Kt. sq	Q. to K. 4th
8. Kt. to B. 2nd	Kt. to Q. B. 3rd	22. P. to Q. 4th	Q. to R. 4th (ch)
9. Kt. to B. 3rd	Kt. to K. 4th	23. Q. to Q. 2nd	Q. takes P
10. B. takes P	Q. Kt. to Kt. 5th	24. R. to Kt. 3rd	R. to B. sq
11. B. to K. 2nd	Kt. to R. 4th	25. B. to K. 7th	Q. B. takes P
12. B. to Kt. 5th	P. to K. B. 3rd	26. Q. to Q. Kt. 4th	
We should have preferred 12. Kt. takes Kt.; for, whether White takes the Queen or not, the exchanges that follow should tell in Black's favour.			
13. B. takes Kt.	Kt. to Kt. 6th	27. Q. takes P. (ch)	K. to Kt. 2nd
14. B. to B. 4th		White now mates in six moves.	
White gains two pieces for the Rook by this coup; but 14. R. to B. 3rd retains the piece.			
15. Kt. takes Kt.	P. takes R	28. R. takes P. (ch)	P. takes R
	Kt. to Q. B. 3rd	29. B. to B. 3rd (ch)	B. to K. 5th
		30. B. takes B. (ch)	Q. to Q. 4th
		31. B. takes Q. (ch)	K. to B. sq
		32. Q. to B. 6th (ch)	K. to Kt. sq
		33. B. to Q. 6th.	Mate.

Played at Manchester between Messrs. BADDELEY and J. H. BLACKBURN. (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H. B.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H. B.)
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 4th	8.	R. to Kt. sq
2. Kt. to K. B. 3rd	Kt. to Q. B. 3rd	9. K. to R. sq	P. to K. R. 3rd
3. B. to Kt. 5th	Kt. to B. 3rd	10. B. to R. 4th	B. takes R. P
4. P. to Q. 3rd	B. to B. 4th	11. P. takes B	
5. Castles		11. B. to Kt. 3rd is preferable, although in that case Black still maintains a strong attack.	
5. P. to Q. 3rd would have been better. In this opening it is well to defer casting until the pieces have been developed.		11.	Q. to Q. 2nd
6.	P. to Q. 3rd	12. K. Kt. to Kt. sq	R. takes Kt. (ch)
6. B. takes Kt. (ch)	P. takes B	13. K. takes R	Q. takes P
7. P. to K. R. 3rd	P. to Kt. 4th	14. Kt. to Q. 2nd	Kt. to Kt. 5th
8. B. takes P		15. Kt. to B. 3rd	K. to Q. 2nd
		16. P. to Q. 4th	R. to Kt. sq
		17. B. to Kt. 3rd	Kt. to K. 6th,
			and White resigned.

Played at Moscow between Messrs. SOLOFTZOFF and MAUDE. (Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (M. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (M. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 4th	12. B. to Kt. 5th	B. takes Kt.
2. Kt. to K. B. 3rd	Kt. to K. B. 3rd	13. Q. takes B	Kt. takes P
3. Kt. takes P	P. to Q. 3rd	14. Q. to R. 3rd	P. to Kt. 3rd
4. Kt. to K. B. 3rd	Kt. takes P	15. R. takes B	Q. takes R
5. P. to Q. 4th	B. to K. 2nd	16. Kt. to Q. 5th	
6. B. to Q. 3rd	B. to K. 2nd		
7. Castles	Castles		
8. P. to Q. B. 4th	B. to K. 3rd		
9. P. takes P	B. takes P		
10. Kt. to Q. B. 3rd	Kt. to K. B. 3rd		
11. R. to K. sq	Kt. to Q. B. 3rd		

Black resigned at this point, but his game does not seem to be altogether without resource, viz. —

16.	Kt. takes Kt.
17. B. takes Q	Kt. takes B
18. Q. to Q. 7th	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd, &c.

A match between the City of London and Jewish Chess Clubs was played last week—the former represented by Messrs. Lord, Block, Heywood, Blunt, Chappell, Piper, and Klein; and the Jewish community by Messrs. Gunzberg, Frankenstein, Cohen, Plakl, Herzfeld, Hausmeister, and Klein. The City was victorious with a score of five games to two.

Mr. Blackburne held a chess *saïance* on Saturday evening last at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, the specialty of the occasion being a contest *sans voir* against eight members of the metropolitan clubs. The play, which was unusually rapid, was brought to a close about ten o'clock, when it was announced that Mr. Blackburne had won six games, drawn two, and lost none. A brilliant performance.

Most of the notabilities of the chess world attended Mr. Blackburne's *saïance*, among others, M. Rosenthal, of Paris, who is now playing a match against the well-known Berlin player, Herr Zukertort.

Time was when a match between two accomplished masters of chess created a vast deal of pleasurable excitement in the chess circles of London. In those days amateur couriers carried the moves from the lists of combat to the clubs and immemorial "Simpson's," where groups of players were waiting to discuss them, sometimes wisely, sometimes otherwise, but always with the result of imparting much innocent amusement to a large number of people. Chess-matches are conducted under strangely altered conditions at the present time. Under the prevailing system the moves are brought to market before they have been conceived, and during the progress of the game, are disclosed only to a selected circle of persons who may be expected to speedily forget them or who may be trusted to keep them secret. It is not surprising, therefore, that a chess-match now excites none of the old enthusiasm among chessplayers, and receives little or no attention from the public. We venture to predict that the press will soon follow the example of the public.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 9, 1876) of the Right Hon. Horace Pitt-Rivers, Baron Rivers, late of Rushmore Lodge, Wilts, and of No. 23, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by the Right Hon. Emmeline Laura, Baroness Rivers, the widow, and Frederick Cox, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. There are specific bequests of pictures and other articles to his sister, nieces, and nephew; and legacies of £500 each to his four godchildren. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator devises and bequeaths to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated March 1, 1879) with a codicil (dated Jan. 22, 1880) of the Rev. William Edward Elwell, formerly Rector of Dauntsey, Wilts, but late of No. 49, Sussex-square, Brighton, who died on Feb. 29 last, has been proved by Mrs. Clara Elwell, the widow, and William Charles Boden Elwell and Robert Reginald Elwell, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for life; at her death the advowson of the Rectory of Dauntsey, his house in Sussex-square, and other property are given to his eldest son, William Charles Boden; £12,000 Consols upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Law; and his two younger sons also have devised to them certain property at Tattenhall, Staffordshire. The residue Mrs. Elwell takes absolutely.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1867) of Sir William Bagge, Bart., J.P., D.L., late of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk, who died on Feb. 12 last, has been proved at the district registry, Norwich, by Richard Bagge, the brother, and Thomas Edward Preston, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Frances Bagge, £1000, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, jewels, ornaments, wines, horses, carriages, and other chattels and household effects; and he confirms the settlement made on their marriage; the portion of his younger son is made up to £8000, and that of each of his unmarried daughters to £5000. He devises all his manors, messuages, farms, lands, and hereditaments to the use of his eldest son, William Henry Ernest Bagge, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male. The residue of the personality is settled upon trusts similar thereto. The deceased Baronet was for many years one of the members of Parliament for West Norfolk.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1879) of Mr. John Hales Calcraft, J.P., D.L., formerly M.P. for Wareham, late of Rempstone Hall, Dorset, who died on March 13 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by William Montagu Calcraft, the son, and Edward Lake Walker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator gives to his wife, Lady Caroline Katharine Calcraft, £250, and such plate, horses, and carriages, as she may select; he also gives her for life the use of his mansion house at Rempstone, with the furniture and effects, and he confirms her jointure of £1000 per annum. Subject to a bequest to his son, John George, and to the payment of his daughters' fortunes, as secured to them by their marriage settlements, he leaves all the residue of his real and personal estate to his son, William Montagu.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1862) of Mr. John George Henry Pownall, late of Russell-square, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 5th inst., under a nominal sum, by John Fish Pownall, the son and sole executor. There are many bequests, both pecuniary and specific, to his children and other members of his family, and the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his said son, John Fish Pownall. The deceased was for upwards of twenty-five years chairman of the Middlesex bench of magistrates, and sat as member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for Finsbury from 1834 to 1837.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1855) of Mr. Clement Francis, D.L., late of Quay Hall, Stow-cum-Quay, Cambridgeshire, who died on March 7 last, has been proved at the Peterborough district registry by Mrs. Sarah Frances, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever absolutely, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £30,000. In addition to several other public appointments, the deceased held the office of solicitor to the University of Cambridge.

The will (dated March 27, 1875) with three codicils (dated June 19, 1879, and Jan. 16, 1880), of Mr. William Henry Cresswell, late of Pinkney Park, Wilts, who died on Feb. 19 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Rev. John Balfour Clutterbuck and George Henry Ellison, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £5000.

By the orders of Captain Easton, an English Consul on the West Coast of Africa, three of her Majesty's ships, under the command of Commodore Richards, have bombarded and destroyed the native town of Batanga. A party of marines landed to burn the town, and lost two of their number by the fire of the natives; the Commodore was wounded. The cause of this attack was the cruel treatment of an English trader.

A telegram was received in Dundee yesterday week stating that the Dundee sealer Arctic had arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, from her second trip, with 5500 old seals. The Arctic reports the Aurora with 2000, the Esquimaux with 2800, and the Narwhal with 500 seals. The Arctic, on her first trip, secured 12,000 seals, so that her two cargoes will yield over 400 tons of oil.

The city of Szegedin, on the rebuilding of which hundreds of hands are employed, has received a splendid gift. Dr. Carl Somogyi, Grand-Provost of the Cathedral Chapter of Gran, the Primate of Hungary, has presented the city with a library of more than 70,000 volumes, including literary and scientific works in all the European languages. He has further settled an endowment, amounting to 1000 fl. a year (£100), to procure fresh books regularly. The municipality, on its side, is required to provide a suitable building, to maintain a librarian, and to give 1000 fl. annually for the purchase of new books.

One would not like the task of reckoning up the medals which have been awarded to Mr. George Cheavin, of Boston, Lincolnshire, for his rapid water-filters, but the number must be very great. There has scarcely been an international exhibition—perhaps not one—among the many which have been held of late years where his filter has not borne away the chief prize. His latest triumph has been achieved in securing the gold medal at the Sydney International Exhibition. The Sydney papers bear testimony to the filter's efficacy; and describe a series of testing experiments which took place on the terrace floor of the Garden Palace. For instance, such liquids as ale, wine, sea-water, tea, coffee, and muddy water were passed through the filter with astonishing results. When filtered, the sea-water lost much of its saltiness, though still too salt for drinking purposes; whilst the other liquids produced a transparently pure water. The rapidity with which the liquids were filtered was, we are informed, not the least remarkable feature of the experiments.



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DRESSING-CASES, 21s., 42s., 84s., 105s., 210s.  
DRESSING-BAGS, 42s., 84s., 105s., 210s.  
HAND-BAGS, 6s. 9d., 11s. WAIST-BAGS.  
DESPATCH-BOXES, 21s., 42s., 63s., 84s., &c.  
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ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS.  
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OAK WARE, Tankards, Biscuit-Boxes, Jugs.  
DOULTON WARE, Mounted with Silver, &c.  
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, for Presents.  
BRONZE INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS.  
JEWEL-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen.  
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SCENT-CASES, for 2, 3, or 4 Bottles.  
SPECTACLE-CASES, Waist or Pocket.  
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.  
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RETICULES, LADIES' COMPANIONS.  
MUSIC CASES and ROLLS, 2s. 6d., 5s.  
MUSICAL BOXES, Ditto Albums, all kinds.  
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WALTHAM WATCHES, good timekeepers.  
SILVER JEWELLERY, at very low prices.  
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CLOCKS, Carriage, Drawing or Dining Room.  
PENCIL-CASES, Gold, Silver, Aluminium.  
INDOOR GAMES, Newest and most Amusing.  
CABINETS OF GAMES, 21s., 50s., 84s., &c.  
BAGATELLE-BOARDS, 28s. 6d., 50s., 78s. 6d.  
BACKGAMMON, CHESS, DRAUGHTS.  
PAINT-BOXES, TOOL-CHESTS, Footballs.  
MAGIC LANTERNS at Makers' Prices.  
PORTRAIT ALBUMS, all sizes.  
EASEL ALBUMS, improved Novelties.  
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SCRAP-BOOKS, STAMP ALBUMS.  
IVORY PAPER-KNIVES, Portfolios.  
TWO THOUSAND CHURCH SERVICES.  
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BOOKS for JUVENILES and PRESENTS.

ILLUSTRATED LIST POST-FREE.

## PARKINS &amp; GOTTO'S,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT  
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES  
AND H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY,  
27 and 28, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES for Painting,  
Fern Printing, and Decalcomanie, Blotting-Books, Card  
Plates, Cigar-Cases, Screens, &c. New Patterns just received.  
Priced List free.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR  
IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR  
FOR THE NURSERY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR  
FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR  
FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR  
HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

FRY'S COCOA. FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.  
A choice prepared Cocoa.  
A most delicious and valuable article.—  
Standard.

GUARANTEED PURE.

FRY'S COCOA. FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.  
Pure Cocoa only,  
the superior oil extracted.  
J. S. FRY and SONS.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE  
ESSENCE.  
Product of a special refining  
process, it is Chocolate devoided  
of its over richness and substantiality.  
Sugarless, and, when made, of the  
consistence of coffee. An after-  
noon Chocolate. Sold only in  
packets, labelled JAMES EPPS  
and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,  
48, Thaddeus-street, London.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.  
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.  
Four times the strength of Cocoa, Thickened yet Weakened with  
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.  
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible  
Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."  
Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to  
Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.  
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.  
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

BEAUJOLAIS and MACONNAIS.—These  
splendid WINES are shipped direct from the grower, Mr.  
J. Dru, Chénas (Rhône), France, at 2s. per hogshead (of about  
24 doz.), and 24 s. per half hogshead and upwards. Various  
prize medals at the Paris, Lyons, and other Exhibitions. Apply  
to RUDOLF MOSSE'S Agency, 135, Cheapside, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, de-  
licious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by  
the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and  
mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition,  
1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal.  
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WILLS' "THREE CASTLES" TOBACCO.  
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.

WILLS' "THREE CASTLES" TOBACCO.  
"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Vir-  
ginia, and no better brand than the 'THREE  
CASTLES.'"—Vide "The Virginians." Only in  
Packets and Cigarettes, protected by the Name  
and Trade-Mark.

W. D. and H. O. WILLS.

## VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

A very nicely perfumed hair dressing, called THE MEXICAN  
HAIR RENEWER, now being sold by most chemists and per-  
fumers throughout the country, at 3s. 6d. per bottle, is fast  
superceding all the old restorers and dyes for the purpose of  
changing grey or white hair to its natural original colour, for it  
will positively restore the hair in every case of greyness, to its  
original colour, without dyeing it or leaving that disagreeable  
and offensive smell which most of the hair preparations of the  
day do.  
This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the  
hair to its natural colour and in from eight to twelve days.  
It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradi-  
cating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy con-  
dition.  
It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it  
to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this  
preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or  
white hair to its natural colour and richness.  
It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or  
offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands,  
the scalp, or even white linen, but produces the colour within  
the substance of the hair.  
Read the following from Mr. Nathan Berry, chemist, Walk-  
den:—"One of my customers told me the other day he had had  
grey hair for thirty-five years, and after using one bottle of The  
Mexican Hair Renewer I sold him, it was restored to and kept  
its natural colour." It may be had of any respectable Chemist,  
Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d.  
per bottle.

## THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What gives the hair a charming gloss,  
And makes it look as soft as floss?  
What gives luxuriance to each tress?  
Why, all the world with truth confess  
That nothing really can outvie,  
And rank so high and so high,  
As "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

What gives the hair an impulse great,  
And brings it from each known retreat?  
Why, this famed Renewer stands,  
And universal praise commands:  
Whilst all acknowledge with delight  
That nothing makes it half so bright  
As "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

All other preparations made  
It sinks into oblivion's shade;  
It has the praise of thousands gained,  
Celebrity likewise obtained;  
And what is of importance more,  
It will the Human Hair Restore.  
"THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

The natural colour, by its use,  
Like magic does its tints produce;  
'Tis harmless, and of compounds rare,  
Selected with especial care,  
And thus it is it ranks so high,  
Whilst one and all may now rely  
On "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

## THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp  
have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair  
to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital  
force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to  
start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent  
hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or  
less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be  
guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their ap-  
pearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to ad-  
vantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on  
the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation  
and softens the spots which have remained long bald.  
On applying this hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases  
where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it,  
and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth.  
The Mexican Hair Renewer may be procured of any first-  
class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout  
the kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

## THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

## WHAT WILL RESTORE THE HAIR?

What will restore the human hair,  
And make it look as fresh and fair  
As when it was before its hue  
Was changed so sadly to the view?  
The very best restorer is  
In all essential points—why, this—  
"THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

How beautiful the hair it makes  
And admiration, too, awakes;  
It gives luxuriance, richness, grace,  
And other points we profit trace;  
What strengthens it, but never harms?  
What adds to beauty's dowry charms?  
"THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

For either sex it will impart,  
Abundant hair by matchless art;  
If baldness should with stealthy power  
Arrest its growth in evil hour  
Why, what will that annoyance spare,  
And crown the head with glossy hair?  
"THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

Thousands of proofs from every side  
All guarantee to use with pride;  
It never fails to please the mass  
Of every rank and every class.  
The very best restorer is,  
In all essential points—why, this—  
"THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

## THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

In cases when a preparation is not required to reproduce nor  
to colour the hair, this preparation will be found very beneficial  
in keeping up the vitality of the growth. After a few weeks'  
application its stimulating effects will be seen, and ladies who  
have once used this preparation will not be persuaded to use any  
other. The Mexican Hair Renewer is compounded of the very  
best material that can be bought. No pomade or oil is required  
with it; and if hair dyes or so-called "Restorers"—with which  
the country is flooded—have been previously used, the hair and  
the head should be thoroughly washed with tepid rain water or  
distilled water—always avoiding soap—before applying The  
Mexican Hair Renewer.

## THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

## WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?

What gives luxuriance to each tress,  
And pleases each one's fancies?  
What adds a charm of perfect grace,  
And Nature's gift enhances?  
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss  
And what says each reviewer?  
"That quite successful is the use  
Of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,  
And makes it bright and glowing?  
What keeps it free from dandruff, too,  
And healthy in its growing?  
What does such wonders? Ask the press,  
And what says each reviewer?  
"That none can equal or approach  
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,  
Like some bright halo beaming?  
What makes the hair a perfect mass  
Of splendid ringlets teeming?  
What gives profusion in excess?  
Why, what says each reviewer?  
"The choicest preparation is  
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,  
And makes it so delightful?  
Because to speak the honest truth  
Is only just and rightful.  
What say the people and the press,  
And what says each reviewer?  
"That most superb for ladies' use  
Is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

## THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided  
preference over all other "hair dressings," as evinced from cer-  
tificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources.  
Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does,  
all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of  
the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as  
the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour  
to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless  
the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and  
gone, no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case,  
the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER  
will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow.  
May be had of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the  
World, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S  
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the  
first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted  
by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S  
HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for  
restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth.  
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new  
low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known  
and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good  
thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and  
New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S  
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few ap-  
plications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous  
beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is  
all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and  
beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by  
all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S  
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

There are two special qualities which determine and fix the  
superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S  
HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the  
new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair,  
never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR  
WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to  
the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in  
any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous  
preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable  
sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations.  
It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any  
desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

## FLORAL BELL,

FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR

## LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRA-  
GRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to  
give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set  
of white teeth. With no other charm, the possessor may well  
feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend  
and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID  
DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, pre-  
serving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like  
whiteness, and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar,  
hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath  
at all times a most delightful fragrance.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient.  
Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL  
BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It  
is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth  
in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth  
may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals  
are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and con-  
stantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to  
offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in  
large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale  
Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN.—This Laboratory  
of Flowers was established in London, England, after the  
revocation of the Edict of Nantes; the cause of the flight of  
many persons at that date from France is a matter of history.  
It was but a short time when these partners obtained reputation  
with the English aristocracy. Piesse and Lubin of to-day in  
London are the descendants of the original emigrants; they  
have become Anglicised, but yet retain their adoration of  
France. Dr. Septimus Piesse has written a work, "The  
Art of Perfumery," the fourth edition of which has just  
been issued by Messrs. Longman and Co., and which has  
been translated into French under the title, "Des  
Odeurs et des Parfums," published by Messrs. Baillière,  
of Paris. Herein he has shown his perfect knowledge as a  
chemist and botanist of all matters relating to suave odours.  
His style has won for the firm in London the reputation of the  
most popular, most requisite, most enduring of any perfume  
that has ever been made, "L'Exquis Opoponax." Those per-  
sons who have not smelled its entrancing fragrance should be  
careful not to buy imitation, but to ask for and accept only the  
fabric of Piesse and Lubin's Opoponax of London.

## NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored

by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which  
it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it  
causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and  
effective restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no  
equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Tes-  
timonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

## GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S

AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so  
much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 5s. 6d., and  
10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS,  
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.  
London. Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;  
31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

## CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE

GOLD-MEDAL MARKING INK.—Three Gold, Five Silver,  
and other Medals. Some Chemists and Stationers for extra profit  
deceive. Genuine Label, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works,  
75, Southgate-rd., N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal  
conviction for misrepresentation or colourable imitation. Why  
mark your linen with cotton? It can be picked out.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

## ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark  
"Anti-Fat," registered) is endorsed by those eminent in  
the medical profession.

The late THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon  
to Her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the  
"British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some  
of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who  
in three months lost three stones in weight without any change  
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